

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1913—VOL. V., NO. 32

PRICE TWO CENTS

GASOLINE IS SELLING AT RETAIL FROM 20 TO 25 CENTS THE GALLON

Managers of Principal Garages in Boston and Brookline Say Increased Wholesale Cost Causes Advance

NO NEW CONTRACTS

Effort Being Made to Secure Agreement Among Principal Retailers at Price About 65 Per Cent Higher

GASOLINE PRICES IN BOSTON AS CHARGED AT THE GARAGES TO CUSTOMERS

Garage	Retail per gallon
Aberdeen Street	22 cts.
Armory	25 cts.
P. G. H. Bennett & Co.	25 cts.
Boston Electric	25 cts.
Charlesgate	25 cts.
Copley Plaza	25 cts.
Corey Hill	22 cts.
Commonwealth	22 cts.
Copley Square	25 cts.
Mass. Auto Club	20 cts.
Motor Car Service Company	25 cts.
Motor Mart Garage	25 cts.
Norfolk	20 cts.
G. H. Proctor	23 cts.
White Company	20 cts.
Y. M. C. A.	22 cts.

"What are you charging for gasoline?" was asked today at the chief garages of Boston and Brookline. The answers varied from 20 cents to 25 cents a gallon. In about half the cases the latter price prevailed. It was said that the wholesale increased price by the Standard Oil and other firms had brought about an increase in the retail price.

"The Standard Oil Company and other firms will make no contracts," said several of the garage managers, "either for short or long terms, even at the present high market price. The only way we can get gasoline for less than this is to buy it of a few independent firms in Pennsylvania. In these cases we must get it in tank car lots of about 10,000 gallons and must see to the immediate distribution upon reaching Boston. In other words, we cannot have the car standing full or partly full upon a siding. The difference in price saved is not worth the trouble involved in handling."

At the Standard Oil Company it was said that orders had been received to make no more gasoline contracts of any kind. At the Texas company it was said that firm adopted a no-contract policy a year ago and had not made any since then. The Gulf Refining Company refused to discuss the matter.

At the garages it was said that an effort was being made to secure an agreement among the principal garages to sell gasoline at 25 cents a gallon. This, it was pointed out, is a percentage advanced with the wholesale price increase, but not a proportional one. In other words, the garages have been paying 10 cents for their gasoline but are now obliged to pay 17 cents. This is a 70 per cent increase. The garages by such an agreement would raise the retail price about 65 per cent in most cases.

Thirty-five garage owners and managers have been consulted by those interested in the scheme and in about 75 per cent of the cases, it was said, a tentative agreement had been reached. In some cases the competition in the immediate vicinity was so strong that the garage men could not agree to a flat rate.

There was little criticism of the action of the oil companies. New England was the only section of the country which had contracts last year, said one manager. Therefore the garage men feel that they have no right to object to losing an advantage they have enjoyed at the expense of the rest of the country. It was said that because of improved carburetors the motorist pays less a mile to operate his car than he did in 1903 and 1904. The 35 garages which were approached to enter the 25-cent agreement were not by any means all the firms of the sort in Boston, but last year they used a total of approximately 5,000,000 gallons.

This was far in advance of the estimates made at the first part of the year. The gasoline consumption for the country, it was said, was six times what was planned for. In addition to the crude oil shortage it is felt that there was every reason for the oil companies to raise their prices.

That the high prices of gasoline may result in the speedy development of fuel oil for internal combustion engines was hinted. At the present time there are several of this class of engines under development. One of them has been fairly successful in the experimental stages when used for stationary engines and for marine purposes.

The Standard Oil Company is quoting fuel oil at 7 1/2 cents a gallon in barrel lots today, this price to include the barrel. Crude oil, from which the fuel oil is a by-product in the manufacture of kerosene and gasoline, is quoted at 12 cents in barrel lots. There was a general feeling among the automobile men that the high price for gasoline at present may result in the perfection of one of these engines to such a degree that it can be used for automobile work.

First Democrat Since Civil War to Preside Over the Governor's Council



(Photo copyrighted by Marceau, Boston) DAVID I. WALSH

SPECIAL ATTORNEY TO HANDLE COAL MATTER IS URGED ON STATE

The United Improvement Association will present a bill to the Legislature asking for the appointment of a special assistant to the attorney general whose duty it shall be to act as attorney for the people in such a matter as the present coal situation, according to decision made in a meeting last night. Attorney General Swift having stated that he has no authority to make investigations in such cases, the association will ask for an attorney provided by statute and empowered by law to make complaints and carry on such inquiries as best may serve the interests of the people.

The association may also ask for legislation requiring that all applications for licenses for the sale of coal be referred to the state police for investigation before such licenses are issued, and that specific information as to supplies on hand and the prices charged be filed with the state police, together with all changes in prices and their dates.

Legislation establishing a standard of quality in coal sold for domestic purposes and a standard in regard to the size of meshes in sieves used in screening coal used for domestic purposes, was also favored. All the proposed bills relating to coal were unanimously favored by vote.

In regard to licenses for the sale of coal, President Leonard said that, under the present system many coal dealers are unlicensed, and, although the law provides a \$50 fine for selling coal without a license, not a single prosecution had been brought. The granting of licenses, as at present, is a mere formality, he said.

Criticisms by some of the members of the attorney-general of the commonwealth, alleging that he had not taken an active part in the coal investigation, was answered by President Leonard, who said: "The attorney-general is entirely favorable to an investigation."

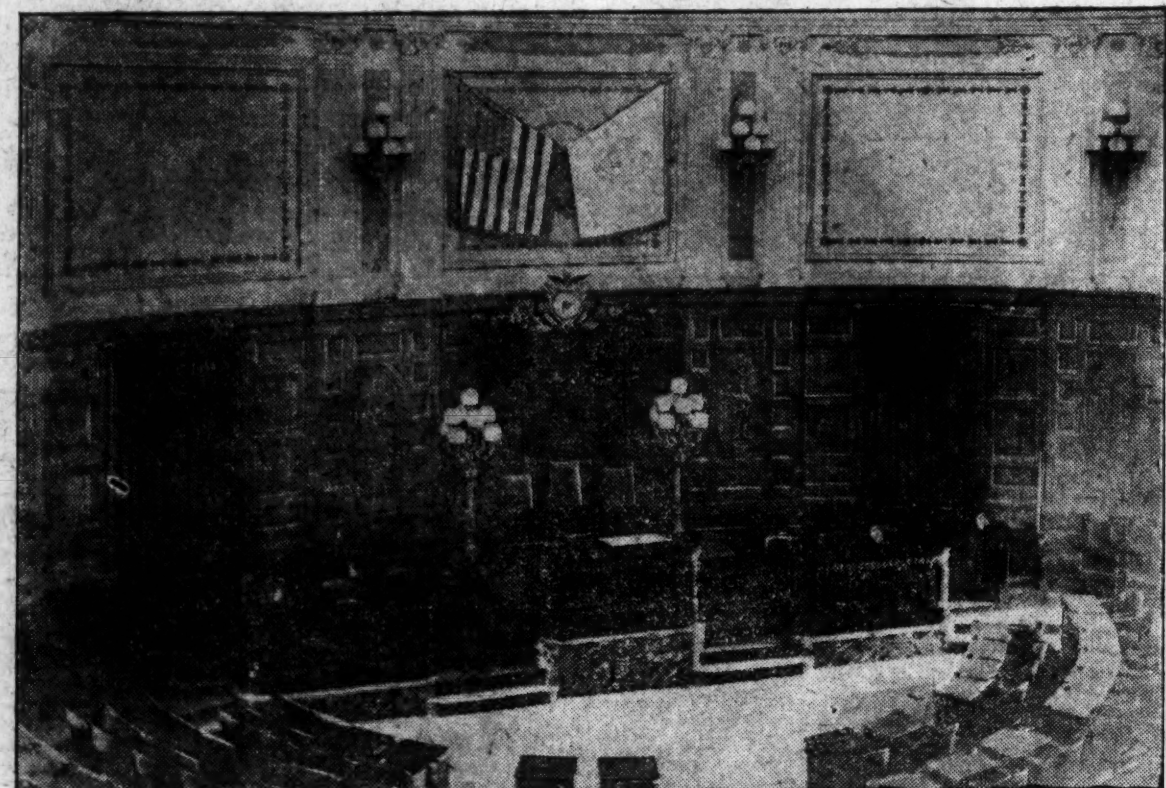
It was voted to accept the report of the committee on streets rejecting the Bourne plan for the arrangement of Copley square on the ground that the two sharp turns in the car line were objectionable.

Municipal markets were urged by Dr. M. T. Thurber of Savin Hill, whose report proposed that the city of Boston construct retail market buildings in Roxbury, South Boston, East Boston, Charlestown and the South End, one to be built each year after 1914.

CASTRO TO SAIL SATURDAY

WASHINGTON—Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, technically will be "admitted" to the United States, to stay for not more than an hour or so. Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel will allow him to leave Ellis island for New York city Saturday, merely to permit him to sail on the German steamship Amerika.

WHERE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES ARE HELD



Chamber of the Massachusetts House in which both branches of Legislature assemble to hear address of Governor Foss

CHARLES RIVER DRAWS WILL BE CLOSED FEB. 1

That extensive repairs may be made on the Charles river draw bridges, near the North station, they will be closed to navigation Feb. 1, for an indefinite period. Shipping interests were so notified this afternoon. Repairs will probably be completed during the month of February.

This date for closing the bridges coincides with that selected by the Metropolitan park commissioners to close the lock in the Charles river dam, under permission of the federal government.

STUDENT AVIATOR FLIES FROM SAUGUS TO BOSTON COMMON

Harry Jones, a student of aviation under Harry Atwood, whose home is in Providence, R. I. landed in Boston Common this morning in a 30-horsepower Burgess-Wright biplane having unexpectedly left the aviation field at Atwood park in Saugus at 10:08 o'clock for a practice spin. His flight took him over Revere and East Boston.

So exceptional were the atmospheric conditions this morning that several flights were made at the old Saugus race track by students of the Cliftondale Aviation school, of which F. C. Benjamin is the manager. Mr. Benjamin went up in a machine piloted by Roy Waite of Winthrop for the first time today, remaining in the air for about 10 minutes and reaching an altitude of about 300 feet. Following this ascent, Leon E. Thompson of Lynn made a trip with Mr. Waite, rising about 1200 feet.

There are five aviation students at the Cliftondale school at present, among them N. H. Hodgdon of Somerville, a young man. Mr. Hodgdon owns his Wright machine. The other pupils are C. F. Gomez of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Central America; P. Zarate Correal of Santa Fe, Argentine Republic; Hugh Rolins of New York, with the Burgess Aeroplane Manufacturing Company at Marblehead; and Woodbury Haden of Concord, N. H.

Mr. Haden also made a trial flight today. There are five machines now at Atwood park.

CANADA SEES LOWER EGG PRICES

HAMILTON, Ont.—The campaign of the Housewives' League in the United States and the forcing down of the price of eggs there has resulted in large shipments being sent to Canada from across the border. This interferes with the efforts of the dealers to make their usual profits. Wholesalers say prices will soon break if American shipments continue.

SECRETARY MEYER CALLS U. S. SENATE REPORTS RUMORS

WASHINGTON—"The story is confined to rumor," is the only comment which Secretary Meyer had to make today when informed that his name had been mentioned as a possible candidate for the United States senatorship from Massachusetts. Beyond this the secretary was unwilling to say anything save that he had been devoting his entire time and attention to navy affairs and that the story of his candidacy could not have arisen from any act or statement on his part.

Secretary Meyer declined to state what his attitude would be should he be asked to run for the office, but from nothing that he had to say today could it be inferred that he would be unwilling to consider such a proposition.

Reports current in political circles that George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy, is willing to enter the race for the nomination by the Republican legislators for United States senator appears to have awakened even greater interest in the conference which the Republicans are to have Monday afternoon at the State House to consider plans for proceeding in the nomination of a senatorial candidate.

Mr. Meyer is to retire as secretary when the Taft administration goes out, March 4, and some of his friends have been booming him as a candidate for the senatorship. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., is one of those said to be assisting the Meyer boom.

Louis A. Frothingham, formerly Lieutenant-Governor, has publicly announced that he favors former Governor Curtis Guild Jr., of the several candidates in the field. He declares that Mr. Guild's record as chief executive of the state indicates that he would make a fitting senator.

A statement was sent out from the senatorial headquarters of former Governor Eben S. Draper Wednesday signed by former Representative Jens J. Madson of Holyoke to the effect that the latter considered that Mr. Draper was not the candidate of the Republican organization for the senatorship. He said that the friends of Mr. Draper are satisfied with the outlook as far as the latter's candidacy was concerned.

The senatorial conference for Monday is to be held as the result of a vote taken by the Republican members of the House Wednesday. It was the understanding when the vote was taken that the meeting was to be merely a conference and not a caucus and that any action taken would be in no way binding on those who attended.

HIGHWAY BOARD OPPOSES STREET

Massachusetts highway commissioners reported to the House today, under the provisions of an act of the last General Court, that it would cost from \$200,000 to \$220,000 to lay out Humphrey street in Swampscott as a state highway, and express the opinion that it would not be good policy for the commonwealth to take over such a main street.

If the Legislature is of different opinion, however, the commission recommends that the distribution of the cost be made as follows: To the country of Essex lay out and land and grade damages, town of Swampscott necessary grading, sidewalks, curbs and retaining wall building, commonwealth build roadway above the finished subgrade, except that the Bay State street railway finish the street for a space of 18 feet wide in the center of the street.

PORT DIRECTORS ESTIMATE COST OF SAVIN HILL BASIN

Directors of the port of Boston reported to the Legislature today, under the provisions of an act of the last Legislature, that a basin 600 feet long and 300 feet wide, 6 feet deep at mean low water, with a channel connecting it with the existing channel in Dorchester bay, can be dredged at Savin Hill beach at an expense of \$26,000.

As to the advisability of the project, however, the board says that it can see no relation between the proposed improvement and the commerce of the port of Boston, and it advises that the question is one for the municipal authorities to determine.

COMMITTEES MEET TO FRAME PLANS FOR FARMING COLLEGE

Committees of the trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst met today at the State House to draw up recommendations to present to the entire board of trustees which holds its meeting tomorrow.

The committee on the experimental farm was attended by J. Lewis Ellsworth, state secretary of agriculture. The farm committee also held a meeting.

Appropriations for new work such as buildings, extension of courses or field work, new measures to be placed before the Legislature and expenses for the ensuing year come under the category of subjects for discussion by the committees.

At the meeting of the board of trustees tomorrow the recommendations of these committees will be considered and the new committees for the coming year will also be appointed at tomorrow's meeting.

WOMAN CANDIDATE FOR SCHOOL EMPHASIZES NEED OF THREE R'S

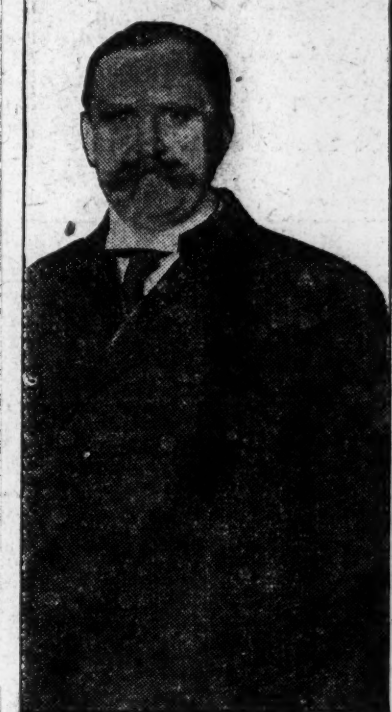
"I believe in laying great stress on the three R's as the soundest foundation on which we can build, but these should be made attractive to the child," says Miss Frances G. Curtis, candidate of the Public School Association for the Boston school committee.

For 10 years Miss Curtis has been a member of the Massachusetts state board of charities and is chairman of the committee in charge of the minor wards of the state. At the present time this committee is caring for \$200 such children and in the last 10 years has dealt with about 10,000 or 12,000. Miss Curtis believes that her work has given her a broad and practical preparation for work on the school committee on account of her touch with many phases of the social situation which must be taken into consideration in the education of the child.

Speaking of her candidacy Miss Curtis says that the time has obviously come when there should be a woman on the school board; and that she will be glad to give of her practical knowledge and experience to promote the work.

"I am a candidate for the school committee," Miss Curtis said, "not a member, and therefore do not care to pass beforehand upon details of administration, but I wish to lay stress upon developing the teachers' point of view, and if elected I mean to work with the teacher as much as possible to bring about cooperation and development. The great schoolmasters of the world are few, but in looking for them we come nearer

Bay State Democrat Inaugurated Governor for the Third Time



EUGENE N. FOSS

REFERENDUM ATTACK BY SENATOR BAILEY IN FAREWELL SPEECH

Texas Orator Terms System of Popular Vote on Laws Repugnant to Principles of American Republic

INTEREST JUSTIFIES

WASHINGTON—Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, in the Senate today, denounced the initiative and referendum as "repugnant to the principles upon which the American Republic was founded." The Texas senator planned to make this the last set speech of his senatorial career. His formal resignation will probably be submitted to Governor Colquitt before the expiration of his term on March 4. Senator Ashurst of Arizona spoke, pronouncing opposite views. The galleries were crowded, attracted by reopening of Congress after holiday recess, and advertisement beforehand of Mr. Bailey's speech.

The Texas senator was brilliant on his stock theme—the constitution. He prefaced his speech by saying that this was the first time in his 21 years of service in two Houses of Congress that he had addressed himself rather to the country at large than to the Senate itself. The government outlined by the convention of 1787, he declared, was better than any which could be established with the initiative and referendum.

FILIPINOS SIGN PROTEST TO BILL

MANILA—More than 100 representative Filipinos today signed a petition, which will be sent to President-elect Wilson, asking him to discourage the so-called Jones bill relating to autonomous government for the Philippines.

The bill grants to the Filipinos independence on a "sliding scale," that is, it provides for growing home rule from year to year, until finally absolute independence will be reached.

(Continued on page five, column five)

NEW RAILROAD LAWS URGED BY GOV. FOSS IN ANNUAL ADDRESS

Chief Executive of Bay State Inaugurated for Third Term With David I. Walsh as His Lieutenant

BIG CROWD ATTENDS

State Head Recommends Postponement of U. S. Senator Election Until Voters Have Expressed Choice

Again urging the establishment of a public utilities commission as an immediate necessity and declaring that better state regulation of the railroads must be provided soon or public ownership would be the ultimate result, Gov. Eugene N. Foss delivered his third inaugural address today, following the ceremonies attendant upon his installation.

That the Legislature should postpone election of a United States senator until the people are permitted to name their representative through a senatorial primary law, led the program which Governor Foss outlined to the new Legislature. The message, which will be found in full on page two as a whole and in detail urged more progressive legislation than any previous message and any previous Governor.

David I. Walsh of Fitchburg was inaugurated Lieutenant-Governor. Governor Foss, when the oath of office was administered, became the forty-seventh chief executive in Massachusetts under the constitution.

Guests Arrive Early

Holders of special cards of invitation, of which about 1400 were issued, began to arrive soon after 9 o'clock, although the doors of the House were not opened until 10:30 and the function of the day was not reached on the card until high noon.

At 9 o'clock 40 officers of the district police were marshaled by Deputy Chief George C. Neal into the vestibule of the House of Representatives, and when the line was formed Chief J. H. Whitney gave his instructions and the usual word of admonition. Capt. William H. Proctor took charge of the gallery floor with a detail of officers, and Deputy Neal was in general charge of the executive corridor and the Senate and House floor. After the lines were established admittance was only by card, and even with that restriction the crowd was the largest since the memorable Guild year.

As usual the Governor's apartment was filled with roses. Lieut.-Gov. David I. Walsh, as the first Democrat to fill that office within the memory of the oldest attaché of the State House, naturally came in for a large share of the floral remembrances which came from many admiring friends. In fact, the Lieutenant-Governor may be said to have carried off the honors of the day, sharing them at least equally with the Governor, which is somewhat of a novelty in the history of the State House for the holder of the second state office in the gift of the people. The last Democratic Lieutenant-Governor is said to have been Henry H. Childs, who held the office in 1843.

The members of the foreign consular corps stationed at Boston came early to

(Continued on page five, column five)



MISS FRANCES G. CURTIS

to finding them than by not looking. It is the reproach of all modern education, of colleges as well as of schools,

that the teachers of great power, who create enthusiasm and sympathy among their pupils, are so few. This type of teacher is not being developed by modern circumstance.

"The profession of teaching is one of the best in the world, and if in any humble way can raise it in the eyes of the public and help the teachers of the public schools of Boston to occupy the place in the public mind that they should occupy, I shall feel I have not served in vain. The teachers are doing a work in the training of the young that is unequalled. It can be classed with no other. I wish to see the school system of Boston occupying as leading and respected a position among the school systems of Boston occupying as leading and respected a position among the school systems of the country as Harvard does among the universities of the land. Our schools have made tremendous strides forward in the last few years, and under Dr. Franklin B. Dyer they should make even greater progress."

Miss Curtis is particularly interested in the development of vocational and industrial education.

Play, Miss Curtis thinks, is a tendency of the child whose importance has been overlooked, and is largely overlooked even at the present time, or, at least, undeveloped.

Among other things Miss Curtis is active in a movement that would give a better and more satisfying class of dramatic plays.

Many families of your acquaintance doubtless will be glad to see a thoroughly clean, progressive paper like the Monitor. When you hand or mail your copy to others you are doing a service which is always appreciated by the Monitor, and which is bound to redound to the benefit of the recipient and the satisfaction of the giver.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....5c
To Foreign Countries.....30c

GROWTH QUICKENS IN MASSILLON, OHIO, CITY OF BEAUTIFUL HOMES



Looking east from McClymonds building over Massillon—City hall appears near center of picture

Fund Ready to Encourage Incoming of Desirable Industries—Facilities for Shipping Are Ample

PAST IS INTERESTING

MASSILLON, O.—Slow and steady growth has marked the history of Massillon, but within the past few months there has come about a quickening of progress and the Board of Trade has secured a goodly amount of money for use in the encouragement of desirable industries that are looking for new locations.

The population, given as 13,879 by the census of 1910, has been increased since by the coming of several manufacturing plants, employing many operatives who have families, until 15,000 now is considered a conservative estimate of the population. Massillon has excellent shipping facilities, with four railway and trolley outlets in different directions, numerous fine business structures, to which is added the federal building under erection for the postoffice department, a school system of high standard and is known as a city of beautiful homes.

Founding of Settlement

The Tuscarawas river, in a valley of the same name, running from the north southward, is, excepting in springtime, an insignificant stream. At the dawn of civilization hereabouts the Indians cheerfully predicted that the white man's papoose could never live upon the banks of the Tuscarawas. About 1810 the settlement of Kendall was founded here largely by New England people. It was named for a manufacturing town in the west of England, and later given its present name by the wife of James Duncan, its founder, she being an accomplished French scholar and great admirer of the character and theological writings of Bishop Jean Baptiste Massillon, who preached and wrote in the first half of the eighteenth century. Massillon is situated in a township named in honor of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and in a county that acknowledges the name of General Stark, of revolutionary memory, to be its patronymic. At one time Stark county stood third in the scale of agricultural wealth in the United States, and if it has fallen from that high position since the writer has not been so informed.

Massillon is founded on just as many hills as Rome and its founder is said to have remarked once upon a time that some day they would be crowned and adorned with stately homes, in which spirit he prophesied even better than he knew. It was laid out as a village in the winter of 1825-6, and one of its first lots was purchased by Capt. Mayhew Folger, navigator. He it was who discovered that Pitcairns island, in the south Pacific was peopled by surviving mutineers of the British warship *Bounty* and their numerous descendants. The village had two destructive fires in its early years, but ingeniously reconstructed itself, reared its head and flourished again.

Known as "Wheat City"

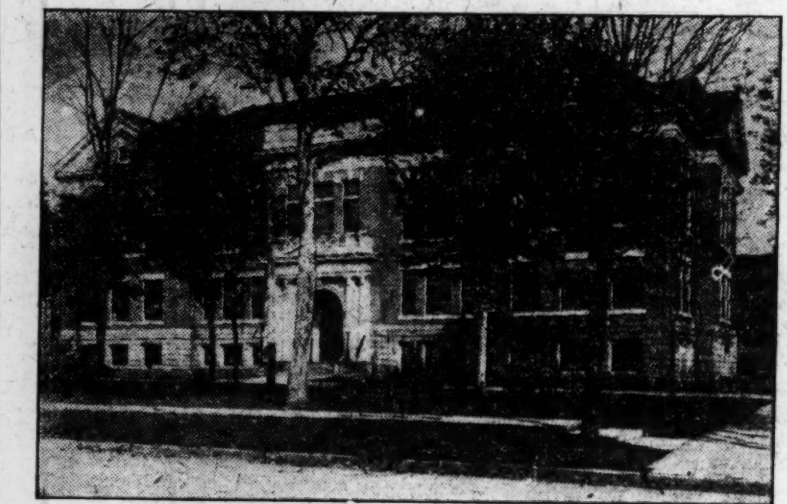
The Tuscarawas valley is traversed by the Ohio canal, extending from Cleveland to Portsmouth, and which was opened to commerce in 1828. The element of time in mercantile and commercial life was not so important a factor in early days and Massillon soon became known as "The Wheat City," inasmuch as the product was brought over the state roads for more than 50 miles from all directions for shipment. All the converging thoroughfares had wayside inns every few miles, for the accommodation of men and beasts, and canal boats were lying bow to stern for a long distance awaiting turns for loading.

Later on coal was shipped in large quantities north and south, and Massillon might still have enjoyed the prestige of her old name had it not been for the advent of the Ohio & Pennsylvania railway, which placed the canal in a position of secondary importance. In or about 1840, when the canal was still a main artery for trade and travel—for packets

were active those days—there came from the East some of those sturdy pioneers of manufacturing industry, the Russell brothers, who were the prime factors for decades in the development and improvement of the village. The younger brothers followed the others until eventually all were here, and Massillon will ever rise up in grateful spirit to sound their praises; their good works live after them.

For many decades Massillon might with propriety have been called the "coal city," for long after the sturdy pioneer had caused the valley's acres to bloom, he discovered that beneath their prolific surface the carboniferous geological epoch had deposited another source of wealth in the shape of coal deposits, and some of the largest fortunes here have had their basis in that fact.

The early mills here were operated by waterpower, the source of which was an



City hall building, where Massillon's municipal affairs are conducted is handsomely designed structure

outlet of Sippo lake, a few miles to the northeast. It was retained back of a dam, which the farmers regarded as a menace to their well-being and uttered threats against it frequently. On Washington's birthday in 1848, while the opening of the Tremont house was being celebrated in that hotel, an alarm was given with orders to seek safety, as a torrent was coming. Some escaped dryshod, while others were taken out of windows into small boats. The damage to property was heavy.

Federal Building

Massillon has had free postal delivery for a quarter of a century, and the federal building now being erected, with an appropriation of \$90,000, is to be finished in a few months. It is of white marble, one story high, and will be a credit to the city. The finest and most imposing structure in the business district is the McClymonds building of white brick, with terra cotta, five stories high, with a freize by the late Stanford White of New York. Most of the ground floor is occupied by the offices of the Merchants National Bank. The city hall is a fine building, after plans by a local architect. Educationally, Massillon always has stood upon a high plane. There are 12 school buildings, and a new high school building is in process of construction. Prof. Thomas W. Harvey was one of the early superintendents, and later author of the grammar that bears his name. He succeeded Lorin Andrews, whose career as colonel of the fourth O. V. I. was in the early part of the civil war.

There are about 12 churches, some of them beautiful structures of Massillon sandstone. Practically all the Christian sects are represented.

Pure Water Supply

Two seasons of drilling for gas were held here several years ago, the first one discovering just enough to burn the derrick, and the second an inexhaustible quantity of pure water from a depth of about 150 feet. All the consumers are the beneficiaries of this supply.

All the principal thoroughfares of Massillon are brick paved, with yearly additions. There has been an electric street car system for many years, with interurban extensions in all directions, and the streets have been lighted by electric

ity for about a quarter century. There is a town club located on one of the principal residence streets, and a beautiful country club on the north shore of Meyers lake, in a commanding position surrounded on three sides by forest trees.

J. W. McClymonds, founder and president of the Merchants National bank, financier, civic patron and humanitarian, and his family gave Massillon its splendid public library and its endowment fund. He was at the head and front of everything tending toward civic advancement.

Following are the principal incorporated companies of the city and their values: Allman & Tutman \$50,000, Art. Ice Company \$30,000, H. A. Bloomberg \$100,000, Bromo Lumber \$80,000, Buckeye Cereal Company \$100,000, Coal River Mining Company \$100,000, Colorado Anthracite Company \$100,000, Dulhenn Manufacturing Company \$50,000, Everhard Com-



City hall building, where Massillon's municipal affairs are conducted is handsomely designed structure

pany \$100,000, First National Bank \$150,000, First Savings & Loan Co. \$5,000,000, Goshen Central Coal Company \$100,000, Goshen Valley Coal Company \$20,000, Hess-Snyder Company \$250,000, A. J. Humbers' Sons \$150,000, Ideal Company \$50,000, Jellie Brick Company \$25,000, Massillon Brick Company \$40,000, Massillon Bridge & Structural Co. \$250,000, Massillon Coal Mining Company \$1,000,000, Massillon Electric & Gas Co. \$500,000, Massillon Foundry & Machine Co. \$100,000, Massillon Lumber Company \$70,000, Massillon Paper Company \$50,000, Massillon Rolling Mill Company \$1,000,000, Massillon Sash & Stone Co. \$100,000, Massillon Savings & Banking Co. \$50,000, Massillon Sign & Poster Co. \$100,000, Massillon Stone & Brick Co. \$200,000, Massillon Telephone Company \$75,000, Massillon Water Supply Company \$250,000, Massillon Wire Basket Company \$25,000, Merchants National Bank \$250,000, National Mirror Company \$60,000, Ohio Drilling Company \$20,000, Ohio Mail Delivery Company \$20,000, Ohio Mining & Railway Co. \$36,000, Ohio Novelty Manufacturing Company \$25,000, People's Loan & Building Co. \$5,000,000, Pocock Coal Company \$10,000, Progressive Clothing Company \$20,000, Rhodes Glass & Bottle Co. \$50,000, The Russell & Co. \$1,000,000, Russell Engine Company \$250,000, Southall Coal Mining Company \$20,000, Southall Sand & Stone Co. \$50,000, Spruce River Coal Company \$20,000, State Bank of Massillon \$100,000, Union Loan & Building Co. \$300,000, Union National Bank \$150,000 and Warwick Company \$100,000.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Four state banks quit business between Sept. 4 and Nov. 26, according to the bank commissioner's report, made public recently.

The November report of the 617 Oklahoma state banks showed the following: Resources \$52,187,855.80, liabilities \$59,187,855.80. The average reserve held is 48.4, while that for September was 43.8. Deposits increased about \$6,000,000 during the past three months.

COMMERCE CHAMBER PLANNED

LOUISVILLE—Plans looking to the formation of a state chamber of commerce were outlined here recently at a conference of representatives from organizations throughout Kentucky, held in the directors' room of the Louisville Board of Trade. About 15 men, secretaries and higher officials of commercial and civic bodies, attended the meeting. After the plan of organization was approved by those present the meeting adjourned. Another and larger conference will be held later.

GOLD HOARDED UNDER THEATER

POTTSVILLE, Pa.—A hoard of \$22,000 in gold and bills was found Wednesday under the Slater theater. This is supposed to have been pension money saved by Harry P. Slater, owner of the theater and vice-commander of the Army and Navy Veterans of the United States. This money was not mentioned in the will of Mr. Slater, who left several thousand dollars to charity.

MILITIA EQUIPMENT SUPERIOR

WASHINGTON—Brig.-Gen. A. I. Mills, chief of the division of militia affairs, says existing organizations are better armed, uniformed and equipped than ever before. The strength of the organized militia of the United States is given as 9142 officers and 112,710 enlisted men, an increase of 3864.

UNCOVERED LAND TO BE LEASED

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—The United States reclamation service officials have posted notices that about 1100 acres of land, uncovered, on the shores of Tule lake, by the recession of its waters, will be leased for three years to the highest bidder.

ART INSTITUTE GETS PAINTING

INDIANAPOLIS—A large landscape painting by Jacob Cox, a pioneer Indiana artist, has been presented to the Art Institute by Mrs. Charles Mayer.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

PHILADELPHIA TIMES—While Congress is taking up the question of paying the railroads more for the hauling of mail cars, and is equally busy trying to smother the agitation to abolish the graft of the "franking" privilege, why doesn't some one with a sense of fair play introduce a bill allowing mail carriers an extra week's pay—at least that much—for the Christmas work? Not only do the carriers put in an extra week's time, and an extra week's work, but they are compelled to employ help out of their own pocket to assist them getting the mail delivered. Unlike the employees of every other corporation, they are not permitted to solicit contributions. Considering his faithfulness, his integrity, his high moral character and sobriety, the intellectual qualifications he must have to pass his examinations and the number of hours he must labor, there is no more underpaid employee in the service of the government than the mail carrier.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC—Not since McKinley's time has there been in national politics such indications of an era of good feeling as are now apparent. Woodrow Wilson is a man of great firmness of character. He has never surrendered a principle in a crisis, or evaded an issue for fear of offense. Yet we do not recall in recent times an hour when there was such general expression of confidence and satisfaction in view of the prospect of a new administration at Washington. Once in a blue moon a leader arises who combines gentleness with strength. Such an era makes history fast, and its results go far. This nation has not seen such a time since Lincoln's day. McKinley was gentle and weak. So was Hayes. Cleveland was strong, but a maker of many enemies; Roosevelt ran against all the angles and corners of the surroundings and filled the air with dust and clamor. Taft is gentle at the expense of real strength. The promise at this hour is of a new administration which shall achieve much, and do it with a minimum of noise and friction.

WASHINGTON POST—The announcement that the United States Steel Corporation will shortly increase the wages of 30,000 employees, without any demand on their part, is a healthy sign of the times. It is another proof that the corporations of the country are not un mindful of their responsibilities toward labor, and that when the men give their employers a chance to balance the books of prosperity they will be rewarded. . . . The trouble with many workmen is that they are unwilling to give their employers a chance to make up their past losses when prosperity arrives. They want part of the prosperity right away, forgetting the long siege of financing that had to be undergone by their employers. The Steel corporation's employees were patient, and without striking are now to be rewarded. In Chicago the employees of the Pullman Company likewise are to receive increases from 6 to 12 per cent. Young Vincent Astor learned that one of the oldest employees on his estate was leaving to take a position at higher wages on another estate, and he raised the wages of all his employees one third. There is no doubt that capital is becoming more liberal to labor. Business men are realizing that they cannot be successful without faithful employees. The war between capital and labor, apparently, is adjusting itself by the simple method of patience and a better understanding on both sides.

THE COMING ERA OF GOOD FEELING

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BIGGER WHITE HOUSE TALK IS REVIVED WITH NEW ADMINISTRATION

Present Presidential Home Still Considered Inadequate Though Much Enlarged in Colonel Roosevelt's Time

COLONIAL IN TYPE

WASHINGTON—It is adventuring to fit that President-elect Wilson, whose first home was in Virginia, should take up his official residence on the 4th of March in a mansion peculiarly Virginian in its genesis. For the White House was built in accordance with plans selected by Washington and influenced by the ideas of Jefferson and embodies many of the characteristics of the beautiful old homes of that southern state.

To the observant tourist in the capital it bears a general plan and in its relation to the river a very certain resemblance to Mount Vernon and the home of the Lees just across the Potomac. Like these, its architectural design shows all the spacious simplicity of the good old colonial style.

Indeed it was not as a modern residence but as a mansion of the colonial period that the White House was considered for artistic purposes when it underwent a complete interior reconstruction in the Roosevelt administration and it is to that period that all the accessories of the present decoration and design refer.

Need of this reconstruction had long been felt by the more recent Presidents, but it was not until the arrival of the large family of Mr. Roosevelt and his energetic efforts to secure the necessary appropriation that fitting and adequate quarters for the head of the nation and the first lady of the land were provided.

Confined to Five Rooms

Until that time, the family had been confined to the use of but five rooms on the upper floor of the White House, the lower floor being given over to the public and the east end of the second floor to the executive office, reception hall and cabinet room. Thus the family were but little more free in their movements than the occupants of a five-room flat and even today, when the entire second floor is given over to their use, the limited number of rooms has given rise to more than one movement to have a presidential residence erected apart from the White House, and the present building given over entirely to public functions and business.

One of the important changes made in 1902 was the banishing of the kitchens, furnace room, laundry and other service rooms from the basement of the White House itself and the utilization of the vacated quarters as entrance and reception rooms, a purpose for which they were obviously intended by the original architect as was shown by the finished appearance of the walls and the careful arching and groining of the ceilings. Previous to that time it had afforded tourists no little satisfaction, perhaps not unmingled with awe, to lean over the iron fence near the basement windows and watch the ceremonies attending the making of the official biscuits and the ironing of Kermit Roosevelt's socks and Ruth Cleveland's dresses.

Now these rooms are in the new basement wing which connects the White House with the executive office building, and where the furnace stoker wielded his shovel, the foreign ambassadors make their official entrance at public functions. There is little in the equipment and arrangement of the White House kitchens to distinguish them from similar departments in large modern mansions or small hotels. The great ranges, the grinders and meat cutters, the batteries of shining copper pots and pans hanging from the racks, all are of the most approved pattern and installed within the last few years. These kitchens have a capacity of serving from 30 to 40 guests and at all receptions and state dinners the service of an outside caterer is required. The purchase of supplies is done in the open market in Washington and the only condition that marks their selection for official consumption is that they shall be the best.

Guests Known in Advance

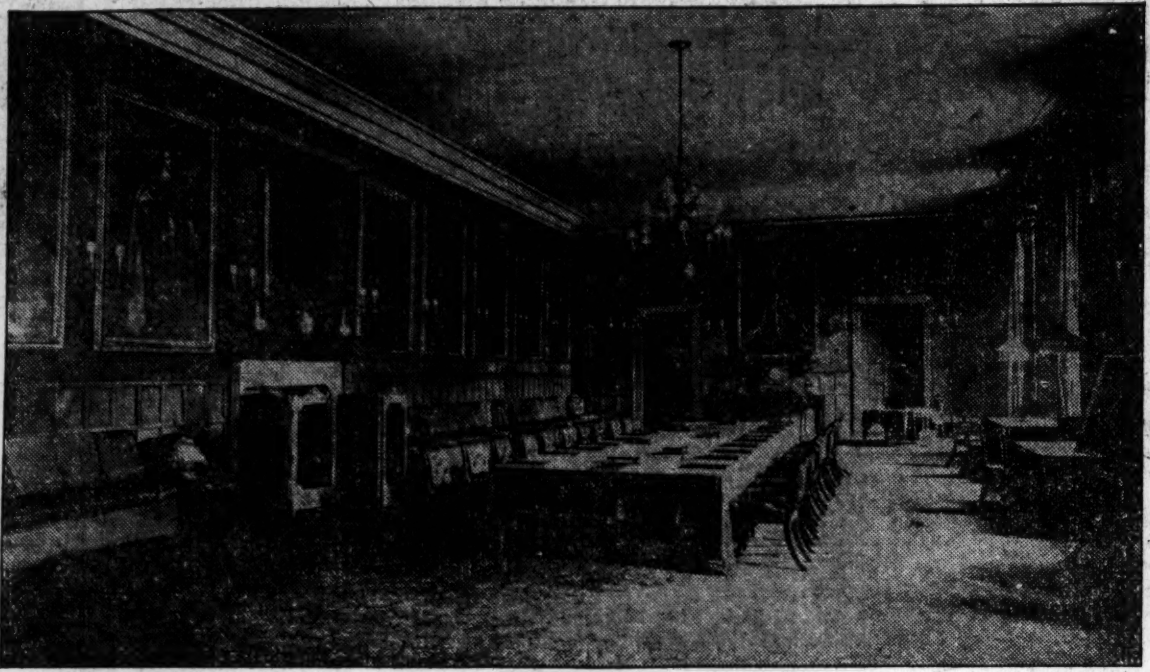
Under the orderly regime of the Taft household the number of guests to be present at each meal are known usually in advance, but in the Roosevelt administration the President made a habit of inviting callers at his office or at the White House on the spur of the moment to lunch or dine.

As a result the cooks were often hard put to supply the requisite service and the presidential custom was oftentimes the cause of much skurrying about and hasty preparation below stairs. Adjoining the kitchens are the refrigerating plant, the servants dining room and the separate quarters for the men and women servants.

The eastern basement wing, which extends from the White House to the diplomatic entrance opposite the treasury building, is given over to the reception of guests at the large entertainments. One enters from a semi-circular drive through the porte cochere and proceeds along a brilliantly lighted corridor, crimson carpeted, with walls and vaulted ceilings of white stone, to the great stone stairway that leads to the main floor of the mansion overhead.

On either side of the corridor, between elaborate electroliers and potted palms, are the archways that reveal the flanking eastroom, with its tiers of boxes capable of holding some 2500 cloaks. On

PEACE DELEGATES WELCOMED IN LONDON



Picture gallery of St. James' palace, prepared for the conference of Turkish and Balkan peace representatives

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The peace conference met at St. James' palace, at noon on Monday, Dec. 16. The usual diplomatic formalities were gone through, the foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, receiving the delegates and being elected honorary president of the conference.

The leaders of the various delegations, having all thanked the foreign secretary for his presence, and the arrangements

made for them, an informal discussion took place, during which it was agreed, to suit the objections of the Turks, that a member of each of the countries concerned should take the chair daily, in rotation; instead of that office being held permanently by the Serbian delegate, Monsieur Novakovich.

The meetings took place in the picture gallery of St. James' palace, which had been specially provided with tables and fitted up to meet the requirements of the

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the safety of public travel upon the city highways by the revocation of all permits issued for the placing of signs or advertising devices projecting into or over public highway, and the restoration to the street commissioners of complete authority to make rules and regulations of bills, debts, assessments or taxes by the collector upon the written recommendation of the corporation counsel; a bill establishing standards for butter, renovated butter and oleomargarine; a bill to regulate the sale of cheese.

Other petitions filed at the State House are:

Of Representative Frederick W. Schlapp of Lawrence, for the establishment of a state normal school in that city.

Of Representative Griffin of Boston, for the incorporation of the Suffolk School of Law.

Of Roger Wolcott, for the appointment of a medical examiner and associate medical examiner for the town of Milton.

Of the American Federation of Labor, for the passage of constitutional amendments providing for home rule, and that judges shall be elected by the people for terms not exceeding five years; and for the passage of the anti-injunction and peaceful persuasion bills.

Of Leo A. Rogers, to prohibit torching for herring in Boston harbor.

UNION'S MOVE AWAITS OFFICERS

Building Laborers Union district council Wednesday night announced that it was awaiting the international officers of the various building trades' unions to reorganize the Boston A. F. of L. building trades department. David Kirby of Plasterers' Tenders Union 154 was elected president.

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NEW RAILROAD LAWS URGED BY GOV. FOSS IN ANNUAL ADDRESS

(Continued from page one)

pay their respects to the Governor, who received them in the executive chamber. Former Governors who came were John Q. A. Brackett, John A. Bates and Eben S. Draper. As customary, they were escorted to specially reserved seats in the chamber of the House before the march from the executive chamber. The dean of the surviving former Governors, John D. Long of Hingham, did not attend.

The chief justice and justices of the supreme judicial court, the chief justice and justices of the superior court, preceded by the high sheriff of Suffolk with his sheathed sword at his side, marched to the executive chamber in a body and after paying their respects to Governor Foss were escorted to the seats assigned them in the House.

Senate and House assembled in their respective chambers at 11 o'clock and the first business after the perfunctory opening routine, was the report of the special committee to canvass the votes cast, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and state officers and for the executive councilors. It having been ascertained that Eugene N. Foss was duly elected Governor and David I. Walsh of Clinton, duly elected Lieutenant-Governor, at the recent election by the people, the Senate appointed its committee which was joined by the House, to inform the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the fact.

The committee having returned and reported that both Governor Foss and Lieutenant-Governor Walsh signified their acceptance, the customary orders for a joint convention were adopted and subsequently the senators led by President Greenwood and preceded by the sergeant-at-arms marched over to the House. Speaker Cushing resigned the gavel to the president of the Senate and a committee of eight was appointed to wait upon the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor and the councilors-elect to inform them that the two Houses of assembly were in joint convention ready to administer the oaths of office and to qualify them for the discharge of their duties in the manner prescribed by the constitution and a law of the United States.

Lieut.-Governor Applauded

After that came the customary pageant, the march from the executive chamber led by Governor Foss and Lieutenant-Governor Walsh, preceded by the sergeant-at-arms. As the heads of the column came in sight there was the usual outburst of applause, and the Lieutenant-Governor came in for quite an ovation from his friends. Following the Governor were the executive councilors and behind them the Governor's military staff and then the distinguished guests, the members of the consular corps wearing their uniforms and adding a touch of color to the line.

Governor Foss received the oath of office from the president of the Senate as did the Lieutenant-Governor, and there in the presence of the two Houses of assembly was qualified to discharge the duties of his office for the current political year. Proclamation was made to the people assembled by the secretary of the commonwealth. It being the Governor's third term, no salute was fired by the battery on the common, that honor being given only for a brand new Governor.

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INCOME TAX RESOLVE AND CITY MEASURES FILED WITH BILLS

Among the measures recently filed at the State House is a resolve submitted on petition of Frank J. Donahue, secretary of state-elect, for ratification by Massachusetts of the proposed income tax amendment to the United States constitution.

Three more petitions with accompanying bills have been received from Mayor Fitzgerald asking that the city be reimbursed for maintaining its normal school, that amendment be made to the law covering betterment assessments in this city and that in court proceedings to determine the value of land taken by the city the assessed valuation for three preceding years be permissible as evidence.

Numerous other bills have been prepared for the mayor by the Boston city law department.

These include bills for an amendment to the pension law so that the "laborers' class shall include plain laborers, mechanics and draughtsmen; the bill to provide for more drastic building regulation, the so-called "fire hazard lessening" bill; the bill for the establishment of the independent agricultural school of the metropolitan district; a bill to promote

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EXPERT TELLS DIFFERENCES IN CIVIL SERVICE

Differences in the civil service systems of Canada and the United States were explained by Prof. Adam Shortt, civil service commissioner, speaking at the Twentieth Century Club rooms yesterday afternoon at the twelfth annual meeting of the women's auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association. At the business meeting reports were given by the secretary, Miss Marian C. Nichols, and treasurer, Mrs. Mary Norton Kehew. Membership was reported to be about 1100. Mrs. Richard C. Cabot, president, was in the chair and these officers were elected: President, Mrs. Richard C. Cabot; vice-presidents, Mrs. Lincoln N. Kipicutt and Miss Ellen F. Mason; treasurer, Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew; secretary, Miss Marian C. Nichols; executive committee, these officers and Miss Mabel Lyman, chairman, Miss Caroline O. Emmerton, Mrs. William Faxon, Jr., Mrs. Frederick Nichols, Mrs. George F. Swain, Mrs. Walter Weselchoff, Mrs. Arthur Williams, Jr.

TOWN INSTALLS METER SYSTEM TO CONSERVE WATER

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—This town has partially gone under the water meter system and installation of meters is being pushed in order to have the town completely metered by 1914.

Water commissioners state that meter rates will not be increased over those that have been paid for unlimited service. The town has appropriated \$15,000 for the first half of the work, and will be called upon to spend \$15,000 more. A saving of about 25 per cent over the former amount used is expected.

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION
Browning, King & Co
INC.
CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND HATS
FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

A Half-Yearly Event

Our High-Grade Men's Suits Reduced

\$40, \$35 and \$30 Suits reduced to.....\$24.50
\$28 and \$25 Suits reduced to.....\$18.50
\$22, \$20 and \$18 Suits reduced to.....\$14.50

HEAVY REDUCTIONS IN MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS

Included in this sale are Youths' and Young Men's sizes.

HIGH-GRADE SHIRTS REDUCED

Broken Lines of Shirts.....85c
\$1.50 Shirts.....\$1.15
\$2.00 Shirts.....\$1.35
\$2.50 Shirts.....\$1.85

NECKWEAR REDUCTIONS

50c Neckwear.....25c
\$1.00 and \$1.50 Neckwear.....65c
\$2.00 and \$2.50 Neckwear.....\$1.35

Men's Caps and Soft Hats Reduced

BROWNING, KING & CO., Inc.
407-409-411 Washington Street, Boston

STATE AND CITY OFFICIALS AT GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL

Among the guests at the inauguration today were former Governor John Q. A. Brackett, former Governor John L. Bates, former Governor Eben S. Draper, Mayor David E. O'Connell of Worcester, Mayor Patrick C. Duane of Waltham, Mayor William P. Conner of Lynn, Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Mayor William H. Feikner of Northampton, Mayor James E. O'Donnell of Lowell, Mayor Rufus D. Adams of Salem, Mayor M. A. Scanlon and Director Paul Hanagan of Lawrence, Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge, Mayor Harry C. Howard of Brockton, Don Justo Acevedo, consul for Mexico; M. Flammant, consul for France; W. F. Reincke, consul for Germany; Avram Farhi, Turkish consul; Frederick P. Leroy, British consul-general; C. Santarelli, Italian consul; George W. Bishop and Clinton White of the state railroad commission, William S. McNary and Charles C. Paine of the harbor and land commission, Forrest E. Barker, Morris Schaff and Alonzo F. Weed of the gas and electric light commission; Fred F. Walker, commissioner of animal industry; Augustus L. Thorndike, bank commissioner; James B. Carroll, Dudley M. Holman, David T. Dickinson, Edward F. McSweeney, Joseph A. Burks and Robert E. Grandfield of the industrial accident board; Robert W. Kelso, secretary of the state board of charity; Norman U. White and Francis X. Tyrrell, of the commission on economy and efficiency; F. W. Goodhue, superintendent of the department of adult poor; Henry E. Woods, commissioner of public records; Charles F. Gettemy, director of the bureau of statistics; William D. Sohler, chairman of the highway commission; Thomas F. Boyle, chairman of the civil service commission; Peter H. Corr, chairman of the Massachusetts Panama commission; Charles F. D. Belden, state librarian; George Lyman Rogers, secretary of the metropolitan park commission; John E. White, state auditor; Hugh Bancroft and Joseph A. Conry, directors of the port; David Snedden, commissioner of education; George W. Field, George A. Garfield and George H. Graham, commissioners of fisheries and game; James J. Myers, former speaker of the House; Salem D. Charles, street commissioner of Boston; Edwin U. Curtis, collector of the port of Boston; Josiah S. Dean, Asa P. French, United States district attorney; John A. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston finance commission; Congressman-elect Thomas C. Thacher; Congressman-elect Edward Gilmore; Charles Sumner Bird, Joseph Walker, George W. Anderson, Richard S. Teeling, John F. Malley, Frank H. Pope, President John J. Attridge of the Boston city council, James A. Gallivan, John J. Coughlin, Chairman Thomas P. Riley of the Democratic state committee and Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Boston Democratic city committee; Congressman-elect Samuel E. Winslow, Congressman-elect John Jacob Rogers, George A. Schofield, Joseph H. O'Neil, Richard P. Coughlin, D. L. Prendergast, Charles S. Baxter, William P. Hayes, John J. Mitchell, Daniel J. Daly, Charles E. Lewis, Thomas Sherwin, H. Lefavour, J. W. Reardon, Judge Frank Leveroni, Frank F. Crane, Francis M. Carroll, Col. James H. Carmichael, Robert S. Goff, Edward A. Filene, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, William F. Kenney, Prof. Bruce Wyman, Robert Burgess, Arthur Eymann, John Wilfred A. Wetherbee, A. C. Rotchsky, S. Reed Anthony, Frederick Ayer, William M. Wood, Gordon Abbott, Timothy E. Byrnes, Daniel T. O'Connell, Arthur Bogue, James F. Aylward, Felix W. McGettrick, Walter H. Creamer, John C. Kiley, Charles J. Bartond, Gen. James G. White, William H. Gove, Henry M. Whitney, Edward A. McLaughlin, James A. Watson, A. Shuman, William M. McMorro, Henry F. Burt, Joseph J. Reed, Joseph A. Sheehan, Thomas A. Mullen, Harvey N. Shepard, Hugh H. O'Rourke, John F. Meehan, William T. Shea, David B. Shaw, Francis M. Ducey, W. F. Donovan, Daniel F. Doherty, William Taylor, Maj.-Gen. William Stopford, Charles A. Russell, James F. Carens, Charles P. Curtis, A. C. Drinkwater.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY'S HOME IS THROWN OPEN

"Colonial Libraries, Their Founders and Patrons," was the subject of an illustrated address by Dr. Austin Baxter Keop of the College of the City of New York yesterday afternoon at a meeting in Wilder hall, at the opening of the New England Historic Genealogical Society's new building at 9 Ashburton place, President James Baxter was in the chair.

At a meeting of the council there was admitted to honorary membership James Bryce, ambassador of Great Britain, and Sir George O. Trevelyan, the biographer of Macaulay.

The following became members of the society: Maj.-Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, United States army, retired, of Washington; William G. Stanard of Richmond, Va., and Charles F. McIntosh, corresponding members; R. S. Bardwell and John S. Carpenter of Cambridge, Miss Cornelia Warren of Waltham, Mrs. Emma P. Moore of Milwaukee, Albert E. Badwell of Foxboro, Arthur T. Prescott of East Orange, N. J.; Daniel M. Bonney of Rangleley, Me.; Mrs. Anna D. Barnes and James W. Sullivan of Boston.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

DRESS WITH SURPLICE EFFECT

Crepe de chine pretty made in this way

GIRLS' dresses that are made with a surplice crossed in surplice style are among the smartest of the season. This one is made with a straight skirt that is cut in two pieces and a simple full blouse. This blouse can be made as illustrated or with a yoke making it high at the neck, and the trimming can be varied in many ways.

The little ruffles illustrated are new and smart, but the skirt can be finished with a straight band or with a hem only or treated in any way that the purpose of the frock and the material render desirable.

To give a still more dressy effect, the frock could be made of net or marquisette, with frills of lace, and for a simple dress, it could be of dimity or lawn with banding of lace or embroidery only.

For dancing school and the like, crepe de chine is pretty made in this way, or chiffon cloth or pale colored voile. The last mentioned would make a charming effect with little ruffles of ribbon or of silk.

For the 12-year size, the dress will require 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 4 yards 36 or 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/2 yards 27, 1 yard 36 or 3/4 yard 44 inches wide for the frills.

The pattern of the dress (7455) is cut in sizes for girls from 10 to 14 years of age. It can be bought at any Maymanton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



PARIS WOMEN MOSTLY IN FURS

Small hat has undisputed reign

THE contrast of rich velvets with bodies of net, chiffon or tulle is most striking, writes the Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia North American. A gown by Poiret, of black mirror velvet, had a corsage of white tulle, which had the appearance of being just topped over the shoulders, the folds beneath the arms being caught up in the semblance of draped sleeves.

The folds were held in loosely above the elbow, and parted to disclose the arm, until caught together again at the shoulder with a diamond and topaz clasp.

In another smart model the tulle was treated in very much the same manner, but with the draped sleeves carried down to the wrists and held in place with a bracelet of small turquoise and diamonds.

They were more like wings than sleeves, but proved extremely becoming to the wearer. However, the woman to whom nature has not given lovely arms should shun this fashion.

A debutante's dance frock of white tulle over flesh colored satin was much admired. The flat folds of soft tulle were arranged over the underbodice and trimmed with jeweled bands of silver bugles and brilliants. The tiny cap sleeves were adorned with the smallest hand-made satin roses, mounted on silver stalks. A broad girdle of tinsel woven with the most beautiful oriental colorings, in which pomegranate red is the predominating color, added the modish note of color which the couturiers handle with such skill.

The beauty of the ribbons and ribbon velvets this season is almost impossible to conceive. In coloring, texture and design they far surpass anything ever

before attempted. The Persian influence is especially noted in the ribbons, many of which show colorful eastern designs outlined with metal threads or tinsel backgrounds.

The velvets cover a wide range of colors and widths and are used to fashion immense elongated bows to catch up the draperies of the skirts.

Furs are to be seen in greater profusion than ever in the streets. Full and three quarter length coats of ermine, dachshund, seal, sable and breitschwanz are worn. Long stoles and large muffs of fox, caracul, opossum, moleskin and sealskin prove wonderfully becoming, worn with a smart tailored suit. Frequently the fur sets consist of bands of fur combined effectively with satin, velvet or chiffon.

Since the weather is more severe the small hat has an undisputed reign. Russian turbans of seal, mole, astrakhan and ermine, with aigrettes adorning the side, are especially smart. Flame colored aigrettes are a favored variety.

Many models have fur brims with puffed crowns of velvet. Mole skin and purple velvet are a popular combination. The separate blouse has by no means been consigned to the background. Tailored varieties of white satin and crepe de chine are trimmed with large gold ball buttons and colored velvet collars and cuffs.

The fashionable coiffure ornament of the moment is a vine bandeau made of tiny green satin leaves veiled with gold tulle.

Colored neck bows adorn many blouses; these are fashioned of crepe de chine in robin's egg blue, cerise, yellow and red.

JUDGMENT A NEED IN COOKING

One cannot depend on measurements alone

COOKERY is by no means a purely mechanical operation. If it were, it could be learned from books without other instruction.

In sauces the proportions of salt and other ingredients are sometimes so minute that measurement is practically impossible, and everything must be left to judgment. This results from experience and not from servile adherence to fixed rules.

The quantity of salt and of everything else used in cookery varies, and while an ounce of salt would be enough to give flavor to three pounds of strictly fresh codfish boiled in a gallon of water in Boston, that quantity would probably be too small if the cooking were done after the fish had reached Chicago.

Instances like this could be multiplied indefinitely, says the Woman's Magazine.

If perfect uniformity of condition and quality of materials could be insured; if the fire, whether coal or gas, could always be kept at the same degree of heat, and if the temperature of the atmosphere did not vary at the different seasons of the year, time and measure might be of enormous importance.

But as things are, their importance is greatest in the more mechanical branches of cookery, such as cake-making and confectionery, where the employment of weighed quantities is extremely useful as a guide, but where exact weights cannot always be followed.

However minutely the weight of every ingredient may be given, failure will usually be the result if the cook has had neither practice nor experience to guide her in putting into the various combinations a little more of one ingredient or a little less of another.

With these circumstances all amateur cooks should realize the fact that it is

impossible to state exact weights and measures in writing many cookery recipes; and that, if so stated, they are approximate only and are more intended to convey a fair general idea of quantities rather than a definite one.

For example, one person might make a thick soup, using strictly one quart of stock with which to dilute the puree, and might produce a perfect result. Another cook might follow the same directions, but if the flour used in the soup were of a slightly different character, more or less stock might be necessary to secure the desired consistency.

Again, if the stove happened to be exceptionally hot the soup being reduced would become too thick. With the employment of ordinary intelligence, aided by experience in cooking, this could be rectified by the addition of a small quantity of stock.

The advocates of exact measures have often objected to such terms as "pinch," "spoonful," and "glassful."

All practical cooks, however, understand that a pinch is as much as can be held between the finger and thumb of an adult. "Spoonful" means the spoon generally found in most kitchens, but "teaspoonful" or "tablespoonful" conveys a far more accurate idea.

Specific directions as to time are a little unreasonable, because such marked variation exists in the taste of different persons.

For example, some people would pronounce a boiled egg "raw" which in the opinion of others would be considered "fairly cooked," although the "white" might be semi-liquid.

Even when tastes agree, it must be remembered that no two eggs are exactly alike. A large egg will take longer to cook than a small one, and a new-laid one longer than one that is not strictly new-laid, although fresh.

TRIED RECIPES

RAISED DOUGHNUTS

THE ingredients for four dozen medium-sized doughnuts are one cup of sugar, one half cup of butter, two eggs, one pint of warm milk, one cup of yeast or one yeast cake dissolved in warm water, one half teaspoon each of soda and salt, a dash of nutmeg. Mix with flour like soft bread dough. Let it rise over night. Turn out on a floured board, roll, cut one inch thick, cut into rings. Let rise until very light. Fry in hot fat, turning often. When cold roll in powdered sugar. If these doughnuts are kept in a jar and heated and rolled in sugar as they are needed they will seem like freshly cooked doughnuts.

Another way to have fresh doughnuts every day is to make the dough as directed and cut off enough each morning to roll out and fry for breakfast, keeping the rest of the dough in the refrigerator, which chills the yeast plant and retards rising. However, the cook must rise early to raise the dough. The first method is easier, though.

DROPPED DOUGHNUTS

Two well-beaten eggs, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of sweet milk, one level teaspoonful of salt, one half nutmeg, grated rind of lemon, three cupfuls of flour and two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Drop from a teaspoon into boiling fat. The doughnuts will rise in round balls. Fry until a golden brown. Roll in sugar.

GERMAN DOUGHNUTS

One pint of milk, four eggs, one small tablespoonful of melted butter, flavoring, salt to taste. First boil the milk and pour it, while hot, over a pint of flour. Beat it very smooth and when it is cool have ready the yolks of the eggs well beaten; add them to the milk and flour, beaten well into it. Then add the well-beaten whites. Then, lastly, add the salt and as much more flour as will make the whole into a soft dough. Flour your board, turn your dough upon it, roll it in pieces as thick as your fingers and turn them in the form of a ring. Cook in plenty of boiling lard.

SOUP MILK DOUGHNUTS

Cream a cupful of fat and two cupfuls of sugar. Add three beaten eggs, a half pint of sour milk, a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little boiling water, a teaspoonful each of nutmeg and cinnamon and enough flour to make a dough that can be rolled out. Roll out and cut into shapes. Fry in deep, boiling fat which has been heated slowly.

MOTHER'S DOUGHNUTS

Cream a generous half cupful of fat with two cupfuls of sugar. Add three well-beaten eggs, 1 1/2 cupfuls of milk, about five cupfuls of flour which has been sifted with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add this flour gradually until you have enough to make a dough that can be rolled out, as it may not take the full amount. Roll out, cut into rounds, drop into boiling fat and fry to a golden brown. Drain in a colander. While hot sprinkle with powdered sugar.—Toledo Bee.

HOME HELPS

Croquettes, when fried in deep fat, should stand in a warm place for half an hour before frying; this will make them brown more quickly.

If you have a jacket which is troublesome to iron, baste the plaits in before it is washed, then iron and remove the threads. Use fine thread.

Towels should not be put in the guest room when they are brand new. Use them until they have been laundered several times and lose their stiffness.

To wind a curtain, remove it from the brackets, wind it up by hand and then put it into the brackets and pull it out full length. Repeat if necessary.

If the baby is too little to hold playthings, fasten them by a string suspended above him in such a position that they will not get out of his reach.

When using oil for frying the oily taste can be taken away by making the oil very hot, and then fry a piece of onion in it. When brown, take it out.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

NEW JEWELRY

The new watch-bracelet is mounted on a narrow black moire ribbon, holding on the arm a very flat watch either square, concave or oblong in shape, made in platinum and encircled with diamonds. Instead of the black velvet ribbon, a colored ribbon may be worn or else a band made of very tiny seed pearls, says a New York Herald Paris correspondent.

Then, again, there is a jacket made by a clever employment of seed pearls mounted so as to imitate the delicate tracery of lace. The gold bags are of a very fine supple mesh and fashioned with gold of different shades. The meshes are often placed in different ways so as to imitate the iridescence of silk and moire. The chain to which the bag is fastened may be replaced by a thick silk cord the same color as the gold and on which are jeweled slides with stones to match those introduced in the mounting. One very pretty purse may be noted. It is in platinum, with black and white stripes alternating with bands of little seed pearls.

ARE DESSERTS WASTE EFFORTS

Question considered by a western college professor

IT IS considered bad taste when dining to show the least concern in regard to the courses following the one being served, yet a few people show courage enough sometimes to ask what the dessert may be. One college girl used to ask the maid to tell her whenever mince pie was to be served. This girl understood the food value of that piece of mince pie and she knew if she wished to partake of it she must curtail the courses preceding. An ordinary piece of mince pie is equal in food value to a piece of roast beef, a medium-sized potato and a slice of bread, with a liberal amount of butter.

A business man is often reproved for choosing a piece of apple pie and a glass of milk or a piece of cheese for his noon-day lunch, instead of a serving of meat, a vegetable, and bread; but the lunch of

pie and milk is not less in food value than the meat lunch, writes Jessamine Chapman, professor at Oklahoma Agricultural College, in Good Housekeeping.

There are two extremes: desserts far too heavy unless their real food value is known and the rest of the meal is planned accordingly; and desserts too light to satisfy the hunger unless a sufficient supply of other things be eaten. What place then have desserts in the diet? Do they serve a purpose or are they simply waste efforts?

Perhaps there is no portion of the meal which requires more time, more thought in planning and more care in preparation than the dessert. An ideal dessert must be well flavored and attractive in appearance if it is to be above criticism. The appetite is to some extent appeased and hence appearance and flavor are means of "tickling the palate." A piece of meat may be practically ruined in cooking and yet be eaten—with disappointment, perhaps; but a poorly prepared dessert will be left untouched. A dessert failing in its essential quality, its appeal to the appetite, can be considered a waste effort always.

But one may spend the morning following the long and complicated process of making puff paste, for example, and the result be a wonder to behold—pastry absolutely perfect in flakiness, crispness, form and color. A filling may be made to equal the crust in every respect. But consider the time taken compared to the quick mixing of a plain pie crust and tell me if the result is reward enough for the hours spent in preparation of that puff paste. Could one honestly say that the household would not "smack their lips" just as enthusiastically over a plain apple pie as over any tart ever manufactured of French pastry? Such a time-consuming dessert is an absolute waste of effort.

But the one essential which makes a dessert a product well worth the time, care, thought and actual cost, or makes it simply a waste effort from every standpoint, is the knowledge of its true food value, then making it serve its purpose in that respect.

A housekeeper should have a little table of desserts carefully classified, for constant reference or written out in tabular form, arranging her stock of successful desserts into three classes, perhaps, as heavy, medium and light. Then she should consider whether the dinner she is planning is high in food value or low and supply the kind of dessert that will make a well-balanced meal. The following table will illustrate such a classification:

Heavy Desserts—Pies, cakes and cookies, suet puddings, rich shortcakes, rich ice cream, preserves.

Medium Desserts—Custards and souffles, rice, cornstarch, sago, tapioca puddings.

Light Desserts—Fresh and stewed fruits, plain gelatin jelly, junks.

WEIGHT TABLE FOR HOUSEWIFE

A WOMAN'S city club sends out the following table for housewives, and asks them to cut out and paste the table where it can be had when wanted. It also urges them to buy by weight, rather than measure, says the Commoner.

One peck of spinach weighs three pounds; one peck of apples weighs 12 1/2 pounds; one peck of carrots, turnips, parsnips or sweet potatoes weighs 13 1/2 pounds; one peck of onions weighs 14 1/2 pounds; one peck of potatoes or beets weighs 15 pounds; one quart of string beans weighs three fourths pound; one quart of cranberries weighs one pound and half ounce; one quart of dried apples weighs three fourths pound; one quart of dried peaches, one pound one half ounce; one quart dried peas weighs 1 1/2 pound.

NEW BATH TOWELS

A new kind of Turkish towel is of interest to mothers particularly, for it is especially recommended for the baby's bath. It is in the Turkish weave, is all silk and comes in a sealed package, so that from the loom to the user it is unhandled. It is extra tint, being made from the unbleached silk. Sets of Turkish towels have been sold recently which are a pretty notion for the housewife to copy, says a New York Times writer. They are composed of one large towel, measuring 27 by 52 inches, and two towels, measuring 19 by 40 inches, and three facecloths. Each of these, including the facecloths, is embroidered with the initial, surrounded by a wreath done in the colors of the bathroom furnishing, which is so often blue. The initial is quite large, so there is no possibility of the towels being mixed in the laundry.

OLD FURNITURE CLASSIFIED

Characteristics of the Jacobean period

IN SPEAKING of "period furniture" we mean the well-defined style of furniture in vogue at some particular period, writes Harold Donaldson Eberlein in Suburban Life. All the period styles—Jacobean, Queen Anne, Chippendale and so on—have certain peculiar and unmistakable characteristics, a slight acquaintance with which will enable an ordinarily observant person to classify properly any article likely to be met with.

Generally speaking, we may say that the Jacobean period lasted from 1603 to 1688. A further and more accurate classification is sometimes made, dating the Jacobean period proper from 1603 to 1649, and applying the names "Cromwellian" from 1649 to 1660 and "Carolean" from 1660 to 1688. As the name Jacobean has obtained general acceptance for the whole Stuart period, however, it seems better to follow accustomed usage rather than create confusion by insisting on too rigid accuracy. "Jacobean," therefore, will be employed in its broader sense.

Although there is a scarcity of Jacobean furniture in America as compared with the quantity of later sorts, there is, nevertheless, enough to command attention and, moreover, not a little of it is now coming into the country.

Between 1603 and 1688 we find the pieces most characteristic of the Jacobean style. At the beginning of this period we find the furniture retaining most of the features of the preceding Elizabethan style. There was, however, more of it, and a greater variety of articles came gradually into use. It was, nevertheless, chiefly of a heavy and substantial pattern, and depended for attractiveness not so much on grace of form as on rich and lavish ornamentation which bore the hallmark of Renaissance influence in all its detail. The art of the woodcarver and turner, with some help from the joiner, supplied nearly all the charm and adornment.

Of all the seventeenth century mobiliary types, so commonly and so erroneously classed under the single and almost meaningless name "Colonial," Queen Anne furniture is perhaps least understood and least appreciated. The change in the appearance of furniture between the Stuart reigns and the days of William and Mary was almost revolutionary

DELICATE FABRICS

For cleaning delicate fabrics, this method, given by the Commoner, is said not to fade or injure the finest colors. Grate raw potatoes to a pulp, add one pint of water to one pound of the potato pulp; stir, and wash between the hands, then drain the water from the pulp through a fine sieve or cloth; let it stand in the vessel until the fine white starch settles to the bottom, then pour off the clear water, which is what you use for cleaning. The settings are used for potato starch for stiffening fine materials. For cleaning, sponge with the liquid, applying until all soil is removed, rinse in clear water and iron on the wrong side. For white silk, which may be passed through the water as through suds, add a very little borax to the water. Party dresses and white cashmeres clean beautifully by this method.

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STARTING A HOME CANDY SHOP

Pointers from one who has had experience

ONE who has succeeded in the candy business gives this advice in the Mother's Magazine to girls about starting a home candy shop:

Don't plan at first about selling your candy. Make it salable. You may find it a good plan to keep a notebook in connection with your first candy making. What kind of sugar produced your best results?

What sort of candy kettle worked best? How did atmospheric conditions affect the boiling and cooling?

What boiling schedule are you sure of? Does this seem like too great pains-taking? It spells success and saving of time in the end.

When your first pound of candy is ready for consumption, I think you ought to consider individuality in wrapping the sweet, quite as carefully as you did its manufacture.

There is a woman up in Maine who makes a very plain kind of taffy, using a little extra salt in its make-up to give it a taste and hint of the sea. She has small, plain white boxes made at a box factory to hold it, and on the outside of each box she paints in water colors a little green fir tree, labeling each box, "Pine Tree Taffy." This woman began with filling orders in her own little state-of-Maine town. Then the summer visitors carried boxes of Pine Tree Taffy with them to the larger cities, and this home business is climbing to colossal heights.

Another woman makes pulled cream candy, stretching it into ropes over a brass candy hook and then snipping it off with shears into inch square drops. Each cream drop is then wrapped in oiled paper. She lives in a quaint old Vermont house, gray gabled, having a wide piazza, and with an heirloom spinning wheel standing on the piazza. To hold her cream drops, she drew a picture of the spinning wheel and had it reproduced on little white paper bags which are labeled: "From the Spinning Wheel House."

A bag holding half a pound of these toothsome sweets sells easily for 25 cents, netting a good profit, for the raw materials used in this special kind of candy are not expensive.

So, do think very carefully about how you wrap and label your first pound of candy. Work on your own individuality in making as dainty and compelling a candy receptacle or wrapper as you can. If you make Scotch kisses, paint a tiny square of gay Scotch plaid or a red purple thistle in one corner of your box. If you are near a spot where

rushes and sweet grass grow, weave baskets to hold your candies.

If you like, mount a little snapshot of yourself on your candy box, or a picture of your house—if it be quaint and old-fashioned and individual. All these characteristic and individual touches sell your candy.

Wait a moment! You think because your first pound of candy is made and wrapped that you are ready to sell it, but indeed you are not. We have left the big question of price to the last. What shall you charge for that pound of candy?

I made the mistake at first of setting a price per pound for my candy gauged by what I, myself, thought it was worth and by what I presumed my customers would feel that they were willing to pay. One day I discovered that I was losing money. I sat down at the kitchen table and counted the cost of my materials, carefully and intelligently. Then I doubled the price per pound of certain of my candies, anticipating that my sales would slump and I would face bankruptcy. Nothing of the kind happened. When your customers grow to like a pure, home-produced candy, they demand it. They are willing to pay for it adequately and what it is worth.

SPARE TIME WORK

Punchwork embroidery was very popular last summer and it promises to be just as much a favorite during the winter. It is quite easy, does not require concentrated attention and there are so many new patterns that no matter how many one may have executed during the summer there are new ones to be taken up this winter, says the Philadelphia Times.

Filet crochet occupies the time of many women. Combined with heavy linen, hemstitched or just hemmed, this work makes durable as well as beautiful articles. The seekers after novelties for leisure work will undoubtedly come up with the new "filet embroidery" to be used for bureau scarfs, table centers and pillow tops.

TEA-COAT

The tea-coat is separate from the tea-gown and is put on exactly as one puts on any other kind of a jacket, says the New York Press. It is without armholes, has no seams down the shoulder, with much the same effects of a mandarin jacket.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY NOT WARM FRIENDS EVEN WITH ALLIANCE

Former Looks Over Her
Shoulder at Southern
Neighbor With Some Con-
cern While Mobilizing

PAST UNFORGOTTEN

Dreibund Renewal, Which
Surprises No One, Affords
Some Relief in Vienna, but
Complications Disturb

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The renewal of the triple alliance has occasioned surprise to no one. All the portents in the political heavens for months past have made it quite clear that the dreibund, in spite of its many vicissitudes, was once again gaining in favor, and that its ultimate renewal was as certain as it is possible for anything to be in politics.

The time chosen for this renewal is of course the point of significance, and when the Tageblatt declares that although the reaffirmation of the alliance was certain, the development of the European situation showed the necessity of pointing out with unmistakable incisiveness that the great alliance stood unchanged, it clearly indicates the purpose of the renewal at this juncture.

Situation at Least Clear

Austria-Hungary stands firm as against Serbia; that is, of course, against Russia, and behind Austria-Hungary Germany has now ranged herself practically and Italy benevolently. The position at any rate has the virtue of clearness, if it does not seem to incline too definitely in the direction of peace. Austria-Hungary has passed through many crises.

"The Whirlpool of Europe" has again and again, during the past half century, seethed up to the overflow point and threatened to burst through all restraint; but it has always happened that, just at the moment when all diplomatic Europe was holding its breath, the waters would begin to settle down again to peace level. Austria-Hungary, at the present moment, is passing through one of these crises. Vienna, like Shylock listening to the mixed tidings of Tubal, at one moment cries out "I'm glad of it!" and the next laments her "ducats" and her "daughter." She rejoices at the renewal of the "great alliance," but the Serbian barrier across her "path to the sea," and the Greek and Bulgarian flags floating side by side over the minarets of Salonika, are thoughts which immediately clothe her in a garment of heaviness.

The present position of the dual monarchy has really no exact parallel in her history. From 1849 to 1908 that master statesman, the Emperor Francis Joseph, guided the ship of state safely through many storms; but during that long period, every crisis which arose was but a variation, now more and now less severe, of the one that went before it. They all arose from the same causes and were composed of the same elements, but in 1908 came Aehrenthal's coup d'état, the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the incorporation within the empire of some 2,000,000 Slavs.

This has largely changed the face of things, and the center of gravity of the Austro-Hungarian problem is steadily shifting south. Bosnia and Herzegovina turned the balance. The Slav element in the empire now preponderates, and Aehrenthal's coup d'état is coming to be seen by his own countrymen as not such a coup after all. They are beginning to realize that what with the indemnity paid to Turkey, the vast sums spent on the army at the time to prepare it for instant war, the surrender of Novibazar, the boycott of Austrian goods throughout the Levant, and the bitterness aroused in Turkey, Serbia and Montenegro, the bargain was not such a very good one.

Bargain Less Apparent

More than ever is this evident today. If Italian irredentism in the Italian Tyrol and round Trieste and Fiume has for years been a nightmare at the Ballplatz; if in the event of any serious disagreement between Italy and Austria-Hungary the people of these districts should at once throw open their gates with rejoicing to the Italian troops, what must be said and what must be thought in Vienna about the new Serbian irredentism and the 2,000,000 Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina? No wonder Count Berchtold, a few months ago, was found moving the heavens and earth of diplomacy to secure the preservation of the status quo in the Balkans, and no wonder the renewal of the dreibund is received in Vienna with a sigh of relief as a guarantee of the continuance of peace.

Again, another consideration which marks out the present situation in the dual monarchy as a new situation is the changed position of Italy. The Italy of 1912, with her new North African possessions, her firmly established trade and increasing wealth, is not the Italy of 1882, and as far as her relations with Austria-Hungary are concerned, she is perhaps chiefly the same in just one point in which the Ballplatz would give much to see her different—that is in the unchanging distrust and dislike of her people for "the Austrian."

In no country in the world, perhaps, is the divergence between popular opinion and official opinion seen so clearly as in the case of Italy. Popular hatred of

STEPS TO GET CHILDREN BETTER PLAYGROUNDS TAKEN IN RICHMOND

Popular Interest Stirred by
Movement to Obtain Ap-
propriation for Work in
the Virginia Capital

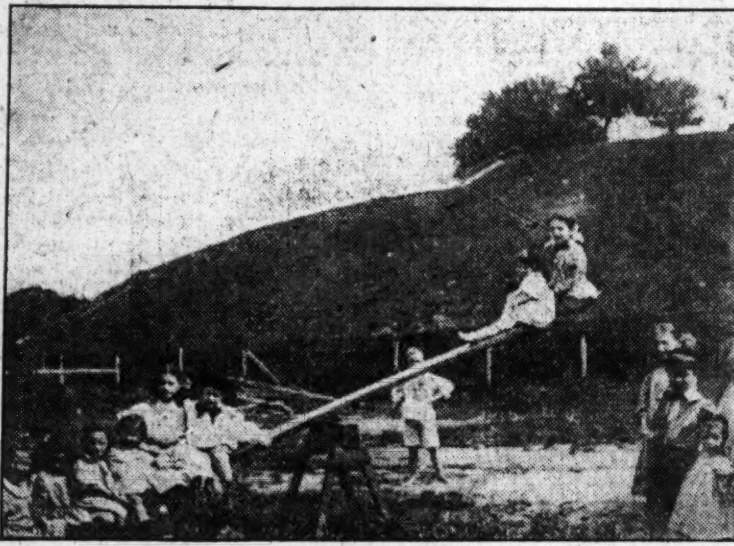
QUESTION STUDIED

RICHMOND, Va.—One of the oldest and most conservative cities of the South awakened to the responsibilities that modern thought and enlightenment have laid upon it when Richmond, aiming to keep abreast of the times, launched out in many different lines of betterment.

At present the city is making a particularly careful study of the question of adequate playgrounds for the children. Public spirited citizens have employed Rowland Haines of New York, field secretary for the National Association of Recreation and Playgrounds, to make a careful survey of the city, noting the density of population, the number of children in each district, existing provisions for public entertainment, and the immediate needs of each district in wholesome legitimate amusement.

For the children—and Richmond is full of them—this movement is taken to mean better playgrounds and more of them. There have been for some years playgrounds fairly well equipped with apparatus and these places were in charge of interested teachers and directors; but there was no expert official to organize the work and direct the

MAKING THE OLD "TEETER" GO



Little ones enjoying the same kind of recreation that gave youngsters of other days good times

efforts in an intelligent and steadfast way calculated to make it in the largest measure effective. A number of prominent citizens, known as the committee on recreation and playgrounds, felt this need and banded themselves together to bring it before the city. They feel confident of success, not only in their present request for a \$7500 appropriation

from the city for the year's work, but in the increasing interest manifested. At a recent meeting before the city council, where this matter was presented, there were 48 organizations represented, giving their moral support and urging the passage of the appropriation. These organizations represent an aggregate membership of 10,800 people, all of whom are interested actively in the civic welfare of Richmond. Dr. James Buchanan, who is at the head of the organized charities of Richmond, declared there were 25,000 young working people and children here and no adequate provision for their innocent enjoyment.

Mr. Haines gave data brought forth by his survey of the city. The appeal was closed by Windham Meredith, attorney, who made an impassioned appeal from the moral, spiritual and economic standpoint.

Richmond has had a juvenile court for nearly a year. The Nurses Settlement and the citizens supporting it realized that for a juvenile court to be successful they must have at least one probationary officer; and a woman has been appointed to that office, which is being supported this year by private contribution.

At a recent meeting of the National Housing Association in Philadelphia there was only one southern city represented—Richmond, which had four delegates sent by the Society for the Betterment of Housing and Living Conditions, which since has engaged Gustavus A. Webber, an expert on such matters, as its executive secretary. He now devotes all his time to this work.

POSING FOR THEIR PICTURES



Young Virginians gathered in Richmond playground with teachers waiting for the camera man to photograph them

Austria flares up on the smallest provocation. Again and again in the early stages of the Libyan war it threatened to sweep the triple alliance into the nearest political limbo, and any one who read the Italian newspapers about 12 months ago would certainly never have inferred from them that Austria was "the friend."

That Adriatic Port

And so it is at the present moment. Popular Italy cannot forget her own struggles against Austria on the plain of Lombardy, only 50 years ago, and has no desire to forget the glories of Magenta and Solferino. She remembers Garibaldi's Montenegrin band, and her whole heart goes out to the Balkan League in all its hopes and aspirations, and if she had her way Serbia would certainly have her window on the Adriatic and probably more than one.

"A Serbian port on the Adriatic," says the Corriere della Sera, "which could never be a naval harbor, not only of funds no Italian interests, but is entirely in harmony with them." And in much the same strain writes the Secolo, pointing out that official Italy by conjuring up a Slav phantasm on the shores of the Adriatic, "dressed up for the occasion by her ally," and by destroying Balkan sympathies toward them, may be rendering a service to Austria, but is not looking after national interests.

The divorce between the policy of public opinion and the policy of the Ballplatz is complete. True, it is the Ballplatz that decides on the foreign policy, but only up to a certain point. There is always a point beyond which a country will not follow a government. There is always a point, at which a people, no matter how generally submissive to authority, will take the law into their own hands.

Russia, the land of autocracy, found this out in 1854, and again in 1877 when the great Pan-Slav wave swept the country from frontier to frontier; and official Italy may find it out also if it ever comes to a struggle between Slav and Austrian in the Balkans.

The powers that be in Vienna are not blind to all this. They have noted for many years that the alliance has not prevented her neighbor from building dreadnoughts, and she has not forgotten the utterance of the Italian statesman who declared that the day was coming when they must demand a clear explanation from their ally from whom alone Italy had to fear war.

Austria's Mobilization

So whilst Austria-Hungary mobilizes against Russia, for there can be little doubt that she is steadily doing so, she every now and again takes a look over her shoulder at her ally and strengthens her forces around Trieste and Fiume and along her southwestern frontiers. Meanwhile Vienna is in the hands of

finance in its most shameful activity. Money is paid broadcast by speculators for the dissemination of false news, prices rise and fall on the bourse with astonishing rapidity and failure follows fast on failure. Neither is this shameful traffic in human fear confined to the capital alone. From every province of the empire there comes the same story of universal panic, and of repeated runs on savings banks and agrarian banks, from which appeals come in daily to Vienna for help.

Such is the position. In any other capital but Vienna, and in any other country but Austria-Hungary it might be viewed with misgiving amounting to despair, but in spite of the fact that the situation is in many ways so different from any that has preceded it, the probabilities are that the thing that is greatly feared will not come to pass.

The counsel of wisdom, however, where the Balkan states are concerned, is to take nothing for granted, as it has always been the policy of Europe towards the Balkan states to grant nothing until it is taken.

WIRELESS DEPOT IS NEARLY READY

SARNIA, Ont.—Another link in Canada's wireless chain stretching from the head of the great lakes at Ft. William to the station at Cape Race, Newfoundland, has been nearly completed, and Sarnia soon will be placed on the wireless map of the naval department of Canada.

The Point Edward station is constructed of wood. The wireless outfit includes a duplicate set of machines comprising two seven-horsepower high-speed engines, which will drive two generators and two exciters for making 50,000 volts current.

PLUMAGE LAW TO BE TESTED

NEW YORK—As a test of the law against the sale of the plumage of certain birds, Miss Helene McCulloch, a milliner who displayed 200 aigrettes in her shop, will be defended on the charge of misdemeanor by a lawyer representing a majority of the milliners in the city.

CIVIC ACTIVITIES BASIS OF WIDE PUBLICITY GIVEN ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Movements Given Start or
Carried Out Within the
City Attract Attention of
the Entire Country

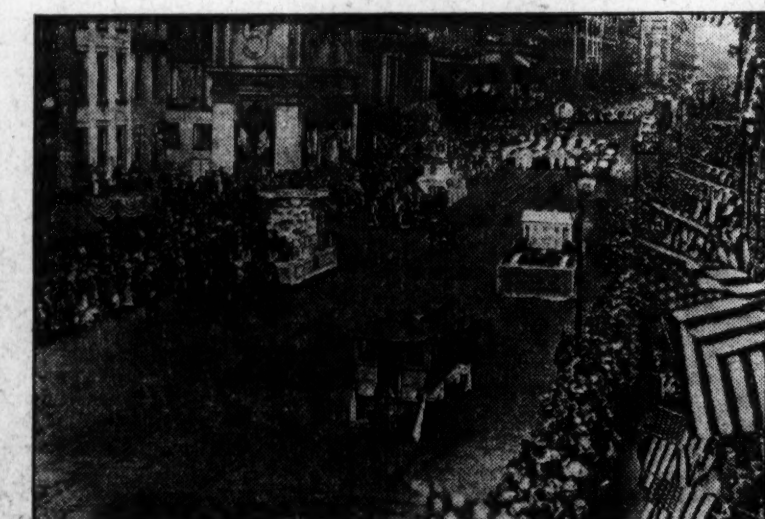
TEAM WORK HELPS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—With a population of about 240,000 and more than 1300 varied industries engaged in the production of 300 or more different articles, Rochester is one of the most widely advertised cities in the United States because the activities and movements originating here and carried out within the city's borders have been of wide interest.

The city was settled first in 1812 and observed its first centennial in connection with its fifth industrial exposition held in a municipal park of 15 acres with exhibit buildings, auditoriums and display space especially designed for exhibition purposes.

Rochester is the home of the woman's suffrage movement as set forth by Susan B. Anthony and the place of origin of the social center idea, which is spreading over the entire country. The Chamber of Commerce of Rochester has the record of being the first commercial organization in the country to interest itself in fire pre-

CROWDS AT THE CENTENNIAL PARADE



Unusual features seen in big procession at the time of Rochester's fifth industrial exposition

vention, accident prevention, smoke abatement (Rochester has the most strict smoke abatement ordinance in the country), commercial and industrial education. A distinguishing feature lies in the

BONAR LAW RESTS FOOD DUTIES UPON COLONIES' DECISION

Unionist Leader Declares
Proposed Taxes Would Be
Imposed Solely for Sake
of Imperial Preference

CONTRASTS DRAWN

(Special to the Monitor)

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, Eng.—Just two years ago during the general election of 1910 the name of Ashton-under-Lyne was frequently requisitioned to inspire Unionists with greater enthusiasm or revive flagging purpose, for the contest at that time in the Lancashire town had resulted in a great and unexpected Unionist victory. Bonar Law, with the instinct of a true politician, did not fail, in his recent speech at Ashton, to connect up 1910 with 1912, and so create a congenial atmosphere for what had come to be looked forward to as an important party pronouncement. The Unionist leader touched upon many points of immediate political interest, but it was on the question of tariff reform that some more or less important pronouncement was expected, and Bonar Law did not disappoint his audience.

"I do believe," he said amidst cheers, "the state can do something to help in raising the level of wages by giving us a fairer fiscal system, a fiscal system which will enable our workmen to compete on better and fairer terms than they do today with their industrial rivals."

He should like first of all to make two general remarks about it. The first was that the whole experience of the civilized world was hostile to the system which prevailed in Britain. The second fact was that in every one of those countries, not excepting Germany, in every single case the men of those countries were most determined to adhere to the new system.

A contrast between Germany and Britain would be useful. If they took any year they liked the result would be the same, but he would take for comparison the year 1902, the year before the fiscal controversy was started in Britain. Taking the first nine months of this year Bonar Law went on to show that the total trade of this country, imports and exports combined, had increased to the extent of about £54,000,000, whilst the total increase in Germany over the same period had been not £54,000,000 but £180,000,000 sterling.

That was, he said, a good test, but they might take another—savings banks. He did not say that the conditions were the same, but the facts were very remarkable. Between 1902 and last year there was an increase in savings banks with us of £24,000,000, while in Germany there was an increase of £317,000,000. Then there was the test of emigration. Under the old system there was great emigration from Germany, but today there was no emigration from Germany, and people were actually going there for work which was there for them to do.

Britain Losing Many

"But what about us?" continued Mr. Law. "During these 10 years we lost nearly 10,000,000 people. And what are the kind of people we are losing? The young, the energetic, the enterprising, the very class that any country would keep at home if it could, and they were going to protectionist countries to seek those opportunities for their skill and labor, which are denied to them at home."

During the past 10 years there had been a tremendous increase in the cost of living, but in Britain there had been no rise in the level of wages. This was not the case in protectionist countries where there had been a marked rise in

New Year Business Changes

Involving revised listings in the Boston Telephone Directory should be reported AT ONCE.

The next directory is now almost ready to go to press.

Call "FORT HILL 7600" and notify the Contract Department in time to have new addresses and numbers appear in this forthcoming book.



New England Telephone
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SPECIAL LIBRARIANS CONSIDER THEIR WORK IN BOSTON MEETINGS

Special library work was considered at a joint meeting of the Boston Cooperative Information Bureau and the Special Libraries Association, eastern district, yesterday afternoon and evening at the Copley Plaza.

G. W. Lee of Boston, chairman of eastern district, presided at last evening's session. The program included addresses by D. N. Handy of Boston, president of the association, on "The District Plan"; Miss E. V. Dobbins of New York, on "Everyday Tools," and Miss Florence Spencer of New York, and a discussion of special library service, opened by Guy E. Marion, secretary-treasurer of the association.

Officers were elected by the information bureau as follows: President, Alfred C. Lane, professor of geology and mineralogy at Tufts College; vice-president, Frank Irving Cooper; secretary-treasurer, G. W. Lee; editor of publications, John Ritchie Jr.; board of directors, Morris Carter, George Lemist Clarke, Washington C. Ford, Thomas Geddes, Thomas J. Homer, Charles J. Hubbard, Guy E. Marion and Mary M. Pillsbury.

The program included addresses by Horace G. Wadlin, Dr. R. P. Bigelow, John Ritchie Jr., on "The Bureau at Work," Thomas J. Homer and Miss Ethel Ketcham on the new "Social Service Library," owned by Simmons College.

POOR DEBTOR FEE IS \$3

Clerk William F. Donovan was commanded to charge only \$3 per suit for citing into the poor debtors' court, whether the defendants in the case number one or more, by Justice Morton of the supreme court yesterday. Stephen S. Folsom, wishing to have 63 defendants in a case cited in, tendered \$3 to Clerk Donovan, the usual fee. The clerk demanded \$3 for each of the 63 defendants in the action, or \$189, and Mr. Folsom appealed.

INCOME TAX RESOLVE UP

Frank J. Donahue, secretary of state elect, yesterday left with the clerk of the House a resolve for ratification by Massachusetts of the proposed amendment to United States Constitution empowering Congress to levy taxes on incomes. The resolve will be introduced into the House by Representative John F. Meaney of Blackstone.

File's

An Exclusive Model Bathrobe \$15
(FOR WOMEN)

Afternoon
Tea
In the
Restaurant
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SOFT dainty silk Zannana cloth has been made into a charming bathrobe, exclusive with us.
A simple coat model with cord pipings finishing sailor collar and cuff. In pink or blue, \$15.
One of many novelties in the Bath Robe and Negligee Shop. Prices are from \$3 to \$65.

(THIRD FLOOR)

Wm. Filene's Sons Company

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

(Copyright, 1912, by the Christian Science Publishing Society)

APPOINTMENT MADE IN COLOMBIA CALLED FRIENDLY TO THE U. S.

Choice of Dr. Urrutia, Defender of Cortes-Root Treaties, to Be Minister Regarded as Concession

PERUVIAN DISPUTE

(Special to the Monitor)

BOGOTA, Colombia—What is regarded by the majority as a conciliatory move in the direction of the United States comes in the shape of the appointment of Dr. Francisco J. Urrutia to the post of foreign minister.

Dr. Urrutia, at present Colombian minister to Bolivia, is remembered as one of the leading defenders of the Cortes-Root treaties between the United States, Panama and Colombia, which caused the fall of the Reyes administration four years ago and the rejection of which by the Colombian Congress has greatly aggravated the tension between Washington and Bogota.

Dr. Urrutia is a very prominent member of the Conservative Union, but the opposition to his appointment is not confined to party feeling, and even among elements favorable to the Conservatives the disapproval is outspoken.

It is regarded as a concession to the United States and a view of the early resumption of the negotiations for a treaty the apprehension seems to prevail that by the appointment of Dr. Urrutia a policy of yielding to American supremacy is foreshadowed. There were rumors that President Restrepo, owing to the disapproval and opposition manifested, had decided to reconsider the appointment, but they proved without foundation.

In government circles where the choice of Dr. Urrutia is pointed to as representing another instance of President Restrepo's independence of party pressure since he went against the wishes of his own party, it is declared that the general public will soon discover that Dr. Urrutia is the best man to deal with the incoming Democratic government of the United States, and the most likely to secure an advantageous and decorous solution of the Panama dispute. The situation in both countries, it is argued, is so wholly changed today that comparisons are out of place, and the talk of precedents is misleading.

Aside from the question of coming to terms with the United States there is the dispute with Peru which was recently reported in progress of settlement, thanks to the peace policy of President Billinghurst, and which therefore is seen to come next in importance in Dr. Urrutia's new sphere of action. It is asked, however, how Dr. Urrutia's mission and activities in Bolivia in pursuance of the policy of isolating Peru which has since completely collapsed, resulting in the isolation of this country instead, can fail to hamper him in handling the negotiations with Peru at the same time as those with the United States.

His emphatic defense of the Colombian claims on the Putumayo region against Peruvian encroachments in diplomatic as well as in literary form is especially recalled and it is pointed out that through the stand taken by Washington in the Putumayo affairs the whole affair may develop a three-cornered situation where Colombia may find herself placed in an extremely difficult position, largely due to the past anti-Peruvian policy.

COLUMBIA PROVIDES FOR BOATS

(Special to the Monitor)

BOGOTA, Colombia—Additional appropriations have been authorized for the purchase of six revenue cutters and two gasoline launches for revenue service on the Arauca and Meta rivers.

CHILE AND PERU LOOK FOR RECIPROCAL TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)

VALPARAISO, Chile—What is coming to be regarded as the core of the new entente with Peru—the proposed treaty of commerce—is being discussed with great animation in the press and in commercial and official circles. In a recent interview published in the leading paper here Prof. Julio Philipp, a recognized authority on political economy, discusses the commercial situation between the two countries with some thoroughness.

"Today," he begins, "our country stands in a position of indisputable commercial inferiority to Peru; last year's customs statistics tell us that Chile sold a half million worth of goods to Peru, while Peru sold us twenty million worth." Chilean imports from Peru consist largely of sugar, cotton and other tropical products, and Chile ought to export to Peru, Professor Philipp reminds the Chileans, large quantities of cereals, vegetables, preserves, flour and lumber; provided, he adds, Peruvians will really give up their aversion to Chilean products so long maintained out of sentiment.

One point that Professor Philipp lays

MEXICAN REBEL IS CARE FREE BUT VERY PERSISTENT SOLDIER



Mexican rebels taking a bit of leisure in most convenient spot between marches

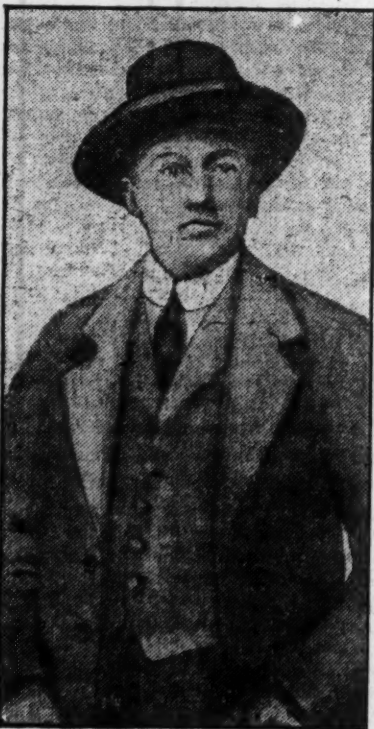
CHIHUAHUA, Mex.—Light-heartedness and freedom from either care or responsibility seem commonly to characterize the men who, however, in some quarters are still persistently fighting the Mexican government. They are strong and rugged, to a man are good shots, climb like mountain goats and seem tireless. Under one leader or another they march hilariously along, never doubting a victory, and accepting with but little complaint any hardships the fortunes of war bring to them.

ECUADORIANS TAKE THE KEENEST INTEREST IN AVIATION EVENTS

(Special to the Monitor)

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—It was a large and expectant crowd that moved on the Jockey Club the other day to see the Chilean aviator Don Eduardo Molina Lavín make his announced flights. People started early on foot, by tramway, coach and automobile and waited patiently for hours. It was late in the afternoon, just as the wind sprang up that Senor Molina appeared with his Farman aeroplane.

There was indescribable enthusiasm when the Chilean rose up in the air and made a number of fine circular flights. Every time he passed in front of the spectators he saluted very courteously, eliciting enthusiastic applause. Although the wind had increased consid-



DON EDUARDO MOLINA LAVIN Chilean aviator who flies in Ecuador

erably in the meantime, it seemed to have no effect whatever on the performance of the machine. The first ascent lasted perhaps a quarter of an hour and

the descent was made with remarkable precision and steadiness.

In the second flight Senor Molina was accompanied by Major Jaquegui of the Ecuadorian army, whose venture was greatly applauded. This flight lasted somewhat longer and was more varied than the first one. The third flight, which was to have been made with Don Leonardo Sotomayor as passenger, was interrupted at the beginning, the machine colliding with the telephone wires of the club building and falling to the ground without, however, serious damage of any kind.

Further ascents are looked forward to with the keenest interest, the flights having gone a long way to stimulate enthusiasm for aviation. News has reached this place that Don Cosme Renna has arrived with his Blériot machine in Panama en route to this port. His return home after his studies in aviation in Europe is spoken of as a very important event, as many hopes are built on his future activity as instructor in the projected aviation school.

GORGAS COMMISSION SHOWN COURTESY BY GUAYAQUIL OFFICIALS

(Special to the Monitor)

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—After the violent agitation against the coming of the American sanitary commission from the Canal Zone headed by Col. W. C. Gorgas, the arrival of the party was watched with interest, but there was no expression of animosity.

When the Peru came into port about midday it was boarded by a considerable number of people, including many Americans, to welcome Colonel Gorgas and the rest of the committee. Colonel Gorgas, Major Noble, Inspector Le Prince and Secretary McGuigan registered at the Wellington house, where they were interviewed by press representatives, to whom they declared that Guayaquil had made an excellent impression on them.

The following morning Colonel Gorgas and his party, accompanied by the American vice-consul, paid an official visit to the governor of the province, who received them with great courtesy and directed a secretary to take them to the Banco Commercial y Agrícola, where the chairman of the board of canalization introduced to Colonel Gorgas the members of the commission and placed all the data available at his disposal.

It is probable that the work of the commission will be begun immediately, and that Colonel Gorgas and his aids will proceed to Quito to pay a visit to President Plaza as soon as the investigation is completed.

It is rumored here, apparently on the authority of a member of the canalization board, that the American mission is here solely to study the problems connected with the sanitation of Guayaquil, not to arrange to undertake the sanitation works themselves.

The engineers of the mission will work out the plans on the basis of which bids will be called from British, German, French and Belgian firms but, according to the same source, not from American firms.

The impression is that eventually the sanitation of this port will be left in the hands of a British or German concern and an English house famous for its construction work all over Latin-America is particularly mentioned.

BOLIVIA TO HAVE CITIES CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

LA PAZ, Bolivia—A general municipal congress is planned in this capital for independence day, July 16, for the purpose of bringing the widely separated municipal interests of the republic together. The idea meets the hearty approval of public and press.

PRESIDENT RESTREPO of Colombia, it would appear from the item from Bogota, has selected the new minister of foreign affairs with especial reference to the negotiations with the United States. That his wisdom in appointing Dr. Francisco Urrutia should be questioned by a considerable portion of his countrymen, including many of his own party, is not, however, from a general disapproval of those negotiations which have been going on for some time, but of a policy of concessions to the wielders of the big stick. Yet complications on that score would appear remote, since the majority of Latin Americans are convinced that the incoming Democratic regime in the United States will afford a rare opportunity for a better understanding between the north and the south coincident with the opening of the Panama canal.

The point made in the report as to the bearing of Dr. Urrutia's appointment on the negotiations with Peru is an unusually interesting one because of the way in which Colombian policy, according to reports published on this page from time to time, has been connected with the stand taken by England and the United States on the Putumayo affairs and Peruvian responsibility. It has seemed to outsiders that there were two conflicting tendencies in Colombia, one that was in favor of an agreement with the United States in order to have American support against Peruvian supremacy in the upper Amazon—the other in favor of making up with Peru better to resist American supremacy in the Caribbean. Now that the reconciliation between Chile and Peru and the imminent agreement between Ecuador and Peru have led to the practical isolation of Colombia, the situation is wholly altered, and so far as the relation to Peru is concerned greatly simplified, for the only rational thing under the conditions is that reconciliation which both Peru and Colombia have shown themselves eager for in the last weeks.

But in regard to the United States the situation is no longer purely a matter of coming to terms over Panama. To all appearances the United States is taking a stand in which the Monroe doctrine seems to assert itself as a factor bearing on the Putumayo affairs which, from the moment Peru and Colombia decide to come together on their Putumayo controversy, must affect them equally adversely. Possibly it will serve to emphasize if not facilitate their negotiations for an understanding, but more probably it will put the budding South American solidarity to its first test.

BOLIVIA CORDIAL TO PARAGUAYAN MINISTER AND TO HIS COUNTRY

(Special to the Monitor)

ASUNCION, Paraguay—News from the Bolivian capital of the reception given the new minister from this country, Maj. Eufenio Garay, and the comments of the Bolivian press on the relations between the two countries are read here with genuine satisfaction.

It is pointed out that with the general tendency toward reconciliation observable throughout South America, the time is singularly propitious for a settlement of the old and stubborn boundary dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia over the Chaco region, especially since Argentina and Bolivia are coming to terms over their differences along the same boundary.

Two La Paz papers, El Tiempo and El Comercio, are quoted in regard to the relations between the two countries. The former, it is pointed out, is emphatic in the declaration that everything points to a felicitous termination of the boundary dispute and that Major Garay, whose standing as a Paraguayan statesman is fully recognized, will find Bolivia animated by the most sincere desire for a speedy settlement.

What El Comercio says is still more appreciated, especially in its cordial reference to the visit of the Paraguayan students en route to the students' congress in Lima last summer and to the past history of the two countries, their territorial sacrifices and the logic of an entente between the two neighbors.

ECUADORIANS FIND ANTI-PLAZA MILITARY PLOT

Next Minister of Foreign Affairs, Report Says, Will Be Liberal, and Immediate Appointment Is Urged

(Special to the Monitor)

QUITO, Ecuador—Another military conspiracy against the Plaza government has been uncovered, and from the confession of one of the men implicated the financial backing appears to have come from Col. Carlos Andrade.

A number of non-commissioned officers have been apprehended and will be court-martialed. So far as is known it is the Chimborazo regiment that is especially implicated, and it is much remarked that President Plaza paid a visit to the regiment's quarters without any escort whatever.

While it is recognized that the government thus far is fully master of the situation, nevertheless the constant cropping up of revolutionary movements here and there, despite the great military prestige of the present executive, is causing general uneasiness.

The post of minister of foreign affairs,

vacated by the resignation of Dr. Arcos, has not yet been filled; nor is there anything to indicate who will be his successor, though a number of names are mentioned. The press is urging an immediate solution of the crisis, aggravated by the refusal of Senor Baquerizo Moreno to accept the post, in order to pursue the negotiations begun under the auspices of the Argentine minister for the settlement of the boundary dispute.

Owing to this circumstance it had been rumored that Don Augusto Aguirre A., the Ecuadorian minister to Peru, was to be called to take charge of the portfolio of foreign affairs, but this seems to be premature, to say the least. In well-informed circles it is given out emphatically that the next foreign minister will not be a conservative but a liberal.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

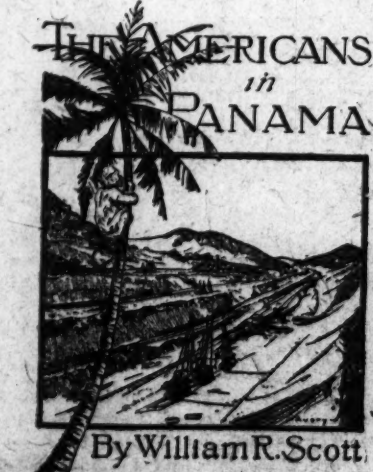
LIMA, Peru—A bill has been passed for the continuation of the railroad from Cuzco to a navigable point on the Urubamba river.

The project of prolonging the railroad from the port of Tambo de Mora to Chinchua as far as Castrovirreyna and Huancavelica also has been approved, for the development of the mineral, agricultural and pastoral resources of the department of Huancavelica.

It is proposed to construct a drainage system and water supply in the town of Ayacucho.

CARTAGENA, Colombia.—In pursuance of the policy responsible for the establishment of the new intendancy of the islands of St. Andrew and Providence, off the Nicaraguan coast and inhabited by English speaking people, the government has decided to establish on the former island a wireless station capable of transmitting despatches from the United States, and a lighthouse. A regular mail service also will be inaugurated either by the cruiser Cartagena or a steamer to be contracted for.

It is announced that Louis Blériot is building a hydro-aeroplane for fluvial navigation in Colombia. Experiments made on the Seine between Bezons and Argenteuil are reported very satisfactory. The motor is a Gnome of 80-horsepower and the total weight is some 50 pounds lighter than the ordinary machine.



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BRAZIL EXPECTS BIG TRADE GROWTH WITH MINE PROJECT

(Special to the Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—News from London that large financial interests are planning vast mining operations in Brazil has stirred banking circles here because of the possibilities which such enterprises open up for trade in the republic.

Such names as the Rothschilds, the Barings and Sir Ernest Cassel, and those of several American bankers are mentioned in connection with the formation of an international corporation with a

capital of \$100,000,000. Acquisition and exploitation of immense iron and coal deposits are in prospect. The Itabira Iron Ore Company is understood to be a prime mover in the undertaking. In the past there has been a considerable handicap to profitable mining in Brazil because of the unsatisfactory transportation facilities for shipping ore from the mines. The Itabira company is especially interested in properties located in the province of Minas Geraes.

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THIRTY-ONE THOUSAND PARCELS RECEIVED FIRST DAY OF SERVICE

Edward C. Mansfield, postmaster of the Boston postal district, said today that 31,000 parcels were received at the central office on the opening day of the new system. So many new stamps have been sold that a requisition for another allotment will be made at once. The stations have done considerable business and at Essex street and West Roxbury it is expected that the quarters will have to be enlarged to cope with the business.

Mr. Mansfield said he was preparing a statement giving statistics of the amount of business done on the opening day. It is estimated that approximately \$10,000 worth of parcel post stamps were sold at the various offices within the district in the first 24 hours.

Ten clerks at the central office handled the parcel post. During most of the day two clerks were stationed at each of the four windows. While one clerk received parcels, answered questions and sold stamps, his associate did the weighing and looked up rates. The question regarding the sending of books came up several times at the main office.

One man wanted to know why he could not send a book to Los Angeles at the same rate he had despatched a box of candy to South Framingham. It was explained that books were third class and that the parcel post was for merchandise. This did not satisfy the inquirer and only pressure of business brought the discussion to an end.

Charles H. Tibbets, who sold the first stamps an instant after midnight, was at the postoffice early New Year's eve and he did not get away until about noon yesterday. W. H. Moran, who went on duty with Mr. Tibbets at midnight, also worked many hours.

The clerks who conducted the business and will be permanently assigned to the parcel post service of the central office are M. F. Harmon, J. T. Rodde, J. T. Tracey, C. H. Tibbets, J. F. Ford, T. T. Dolan, F. C. Astor, J. J. McGinn, W. H. Moran and E. M. Sullivan.

Parcels were delivered promptly in the local postoffice district, and similar efficiency was reported from other points in the state.

At some of the suburban stations and postoffices near Boston a large number of packages of eggs were offered for mailing.

The Essex-street station, which does an annual business of \$600,000 in the retail district, was almost overwhelmed with package business. Only two windows are available there. Postmaster Mansfield said he will try to get additional space at once.

About 400 packages were received at the Charlestown postoffice, through which John S. Flanagan was the first to mail a package. Walter Turner, the superintendent, has put on an extra clerk, a carrier and a delivery wagon.

In South Boston 85 pieces of merchandise were sent and only three received for delivery. At Beverly about 50 packages were received, principally from shoe manufacturers. At Field's Corner, Upham's Corner, Dorchester Center and Mattapan nearly 80 parcels were received. At the Jamaica Plain station there were about 100. East Boston approximately 200 and West Roxbury about 50. In Cambridge there was a large business done and Chelsea handled more than 300 parcels.

Despite repeated official notices and statements in the papers, many packages were held up because the senders had applied ordinary stamps instead of the special parcel post stamps.

Since the government has made a four-year contract with the railroads, paying them a specified sum for the transportation of mail during that period, and as that contract does not expire until the new administration changes it, it is obvious that the railroads are likely to lose money between the present date and the expiration of the four-year contract.

It was said at the postoffice that a great number of the packages received under the parcel post rules were received just the same before the adoption of the service, only they were then classed as fourth-class matter. Though the limit in this class was four pounds and the limit of parcel post packages now 11 pounds, very few packages were received yesterday weighing more than four pounds.

If the parcel post business here continues at yesterday's rate it will increase the receipts of the Boston postal district about \$2,000,000 a year. The total receipts for the past year were more than \$7,000,000. Only two offices in the country exceed these figures—New York and Chicago.

Many business firms have sent to the postoffice department at Washington for the Boston zone maps, suit 404, and a copy of the parcel post guide, listing all of the 60,000 postoffices in the United States.

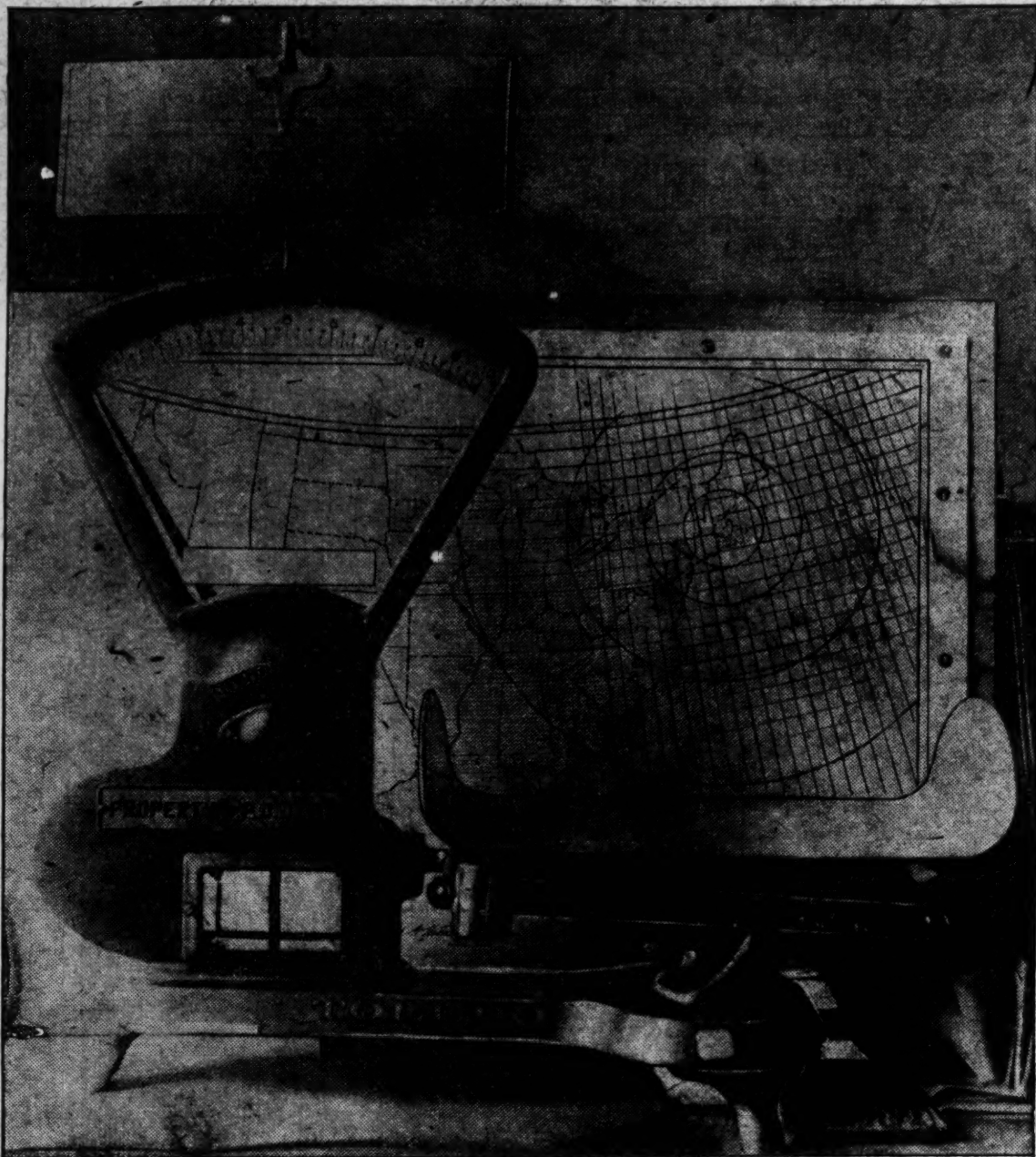
The map and guide are sent out from the postoffice department on receipt of 75 cents, the estimated net cost.

The Expressmen's League, representing local companies operating principally to points within 50 miles of Boston, has initiated an advertising and educational campaign to meet the competition of the parcel post.

In general it may be said that for light packages and with very long distances heavier packages the advantage is in favor of the parcel post, but on heavier packages for shorter distances the express companies still provide the lower rate.

The reason for this is that the parcel post rates are graded according to weight, and in any zone the difference of a pound in weight means a difference in rate. The express rates are less closely graded by weight, so that while the minimum rate is in every instance above that of the

SCALES ON WHICH THE PARCELS ARE WEIGHED



Mechanical device on which post clerks estimate amount of postage packages will require to be transported by government

parcel post, that minimum still prevails for weights on which the parcel post rate is materially higher.

Particularly is this true in the lower zones. Thus in the first or 50-mile zone a package of less than one pound costs 15 cents by parcel post (registration included), or 5 cents less than by express, but a nine-pound package costs 42 cents by parcel post, or 22 cents more than by express.

On the other hand, between Boston and Chicago the parcel post rate (fifth zone) continues to be cheaper than the express rate on parcels up to eight pounds, and they are the same for parcels of more than nine pounds. The express rate is a few cents cheaper.

When the distance is still greater, as between Boston and San Francisco, the parcel post rate is lower for every weight, except that in the two or three-pound class the express rate is one cent cheaper. Ten-pound parcels, however, are 25 cents cheaper by parcel post.

An especial feature of the parcel post rates to be noted is the so-called local rates in the first zone, including all the stations in the Boston postal district. Beginning at five cents for a package of less than one pound, the rate increases only a cent a pound, so that for an 11-pound package it is only 15 cents, or 25 cents including registration.

The express rates are based on distance, weight and, when the value of a package is greater than \$50, on value also, but these cited do not provide for excess value. The express company gives a receipt to the sender and without extra charge insures the package up to \$50.

OPERA SINGERS TO AID PROGRAM AT THE CITY CLUB

Tonight will be grand opera night at the Boston City Club. Through the courtesy of Henry Russell the selections will be sung by Mme. Mária Gay, Jose Mardones, Rodolfo Fornari and Alfredo Ramella.

CLUB ASKS EDITORS TO MEET

Believing that newspaper editors can do much toward promoting the good will between native-born residents and residents of alien parentage, the committee on industrial relation of the Twentieth Century Club will give a luncheon next Wednesday at 1 o'clock at the clubhouse, 3 Joy street, to the editors of Boston papers. Invitations go to heads of papers published in a foreign language as well as those in English language.

STATE OFFICIALS NOW PAY WAY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Members of the General Assembly and other state officials paid their fare on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad Wednesday in compliance with a new law, prohibiting the issuing of passes to state employees.

CHURCH SOCIETIES RECEIVE

Officers and directors of the American Unitarian Association and its allied societies held their annual New Year's reception yesterday afternoon at Beacon street headquarters, with open house from 4 to 6 o'clock.

NEWSPAPER PRICES ADVANCED

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Four daily newspapers of this city, that have been selling for 1 cent per copy for the past 10 years or more, were marked up to 2 cents each by their publishers Wednesday.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

BOSTON NOTES

John Drew usually plays an eligible bachelor role, but in "The Perplexed Husband," in which he comes to the Hollis Monday evening, he acts a married man facing the feminist movement as manifested in the wife's affection of "modernism."

Besides the original music written by Johann Strauss for "The Merry Countess" (Der Elecktraus), coming to the Shubert Monday evening, other Strauss compositions, including "The Blue Danube," have been interpolated. Miss Ethel Barrymore is to act Barrie's satirical playlet, "The Twelve Pound Look," next week in the vaudeville bill at B. F. Keith's.

Following the run of "The Gingerbread Man," at the Castle Square theater, John Craig will give one week of "The New Sin," a curious economic drama, by Macdonald Hastings. Then will come the Harvard prize play, "Believe Me, Xanthippe."

This is the final week of John Mason's engagement at the Hollis in "The Attack." Bernstein's stirring drama, and of Richard Carl and Hattie Williams at the Colonial in "The Girl From Montmartre" and Barrie's "A Slice of Life."

The Boston theater will be closed next week, following the end of the Foy engagement Saturday, to prepare the stage for "The Garden of Allah." This attraction is now in Philadelphia, and will reach here Sunday, Jan. 12, by a special train of seven baggage cars, two Pullmans and two coaches, containing the large company and the spectacular effects. Besides the English and American actors there are numerous Arabs, camels, goats, horses, donkeys and doves used in the stage pictures. The play was made from Robert Hichens' novel of the same name by the author, assisted by Mary Anderson Navarro. Miss Dorothy Donnelly last seen here at the Plymouth theater, plays a leading role.

The life of an English shipbuilding family is followed through three generations in "Milestones," the Arnold Bennett-Edward Knoblauch comedy that comes to the Tremont theater Jan. 13.

Jan. 20 Mrs. Fiske comes to the Hollis in "The High Road," a new drama by Edward Sheldon. Two weeks later Miss Billie Burke will come to the same theater in "The Mind-the-Point, Girl," Pinero's latest comedy.

SIR JOHN HARE AND THE STAGE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The twenty-second annual dinner of the Actors Benevolent Fund was held at the Hotel Cecil, the Duke of Teck being in the chair. Sir John Hare responding to the toast of "the drama," proposed by Mr. Martin Harvey, said that there had been times when he had viewed the condition of the stage through mist and gloom. He had been pessimistic; he was now optimistic.

For nearly 50 years he had been an actor on the London stage, and for 25 years a London manager, and in his opinion, at no time during that long span of years had the stage in this country been in so healthy a condition as regards the ability and promise of the younger men and women who acted on it and the literary gifts of those who wrote for it.

The time had passed when the French stage was held up as a model of what we ought to be, but never could be, and

he claimed without fear of contradiction that Paris itself could not boast of six theaters where better acting and more perfect ensemble could be shown than at the St. James, His Majesty's, Royalty, Windham, the New, and the Savoy at the present moment.

CHICAGO OPENINGS

E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe will begin a two-weeks' engagement Monday evening at the Garrick theater. The repertoire is announced as follows: First week, Monday, night "Twelfth Night," Tuesday night "Taming of the Shrew," Wednesday night "Much Ado About Nothing," Thursday night "Macbeth," Friday night "The Merchant of Venice," Saturday matinee "Romeo and Juliet," Saturday night "Hamlet." Second week, Monday night "Macbeth," Tuesday night "The Merchant of Venice," Wednesday night "Much Ado About Nothing," Thursday night "Taming of the Shrew," Friday night "Romeo and Juliet," Saturday matinee "As You Like It," Saturday night "Hamlet."

Mr. Sothern has offered to give a special matinee of "Hamlet," at which admission shall be free to public school pupils who have written essays on Shakespeare within the past month at the request of their teachers.

Other new offerings next week include "The Count of Luxembourg," musical comedy version of Lehar's operetta, Blackstone; Miss Elele Ferguson in "Primrose," a comedy from the French of Caillavet and DeFlers; "The Sun-Doggers," a Lew Fields show, American; "Robin Hood," with a star cast, begins a three weeks' engagement at the Colonial Jan. 13.

HERE AND THERE

Miss Percy Hawell is doing scenes from "As You Like It" and "Taming of the Shrew" in vaudeville this week to hearty applause, at the Maryland theater, Baltimore.

It is said that Mme. Bernhardt is drawing \$25,000 a week to the box office at popular prices during her present American vaudeville tour.

Maeterlinck's latest play, "Marie Madeleine," is to be produced March 15 at the Municipal theater at Nice with Gertrude LeBlanc (Mme. Maeterlinck) in the title role.

MUSIC

NOTES

Miss Elena Gerhardt, the soloist at the Symphony concerts of Jan. 3 and 4, will sing Marcello's aria "Il mio bel fuoco." Glück's aria "O del mio dolce ardor," and the three Strauss songs, "Morgen," "Wiegengesang" and "Cacilie," with orchestral accompaniment. The symphonic numbers of the concert comprise the Brahms "Academic" overture, a new tone poem by Josef Holbrooke, "Queen Mab," and Bruckner's symphony in E flat, No. 7.

Saturday afternoon brings the recital by Miss Tina Lerner, the Russian pianist. The program includes works by Cesar Franck, Dohnanyi, Schubert-Liszt, Chopin, Gabriellwitz, Hinton and Tchaikovsky. The recital will begin promptly at 3:30 o'clock.

IDEAL AIDA SECURED BY LIBERAL CONTRACT

Mme. Rappold, Singing Under Modern Stipulations With Impresario, Adapts Her Career to American Opera and Concert Wants

With Mme. Marie Rappold, the Metropolitan opera soprano, in the title role, Verdi's "Aida" Wednesday evening before an enthusiastic house. The opera was presented in an admirable manner because the cast was adequate in all the leading parts to the special demands of the music and the acting. Included in the quartet of principals were Mme. Gay, in the contralto role of the princess; Mr. Zenatello, in the role of the hero, Radames, and Mr. Polese, in the character of Aida's father. Mr. Sampieri enacted the part of the king. Mr. Moranzoni directed the music.

One of the longstanding needs of the Boston opera company is a soprano of voice to match Mr. Zenatello's tenor in operas of the heavier demand. Since the first year of the company's existence, When Mme. Buoinsegna was available for roles of the so-called dramatic type, the casts have sometimes fallen short of all around excellence, just because a soprano of too light power was put in the leading part. Metropolitan voices have in many instances come to the rescue and the performance has thus been saved. Now and then Miss Destinn has done service of the greatest value in the heavier roles. Mme. Rappold has proved the wisdom of the director of the company in having included her among the exchange artists in the working agreement between himself and Mr. Gatti of New York. Under ideal conditions an artist of the abilities of these sopranos would be at the call of the Boston director without resort to the telegraph and the express train. Now that clearer understandings between artists and directors on the question of contracts are the rule than in former times, there seems little reason why the principal operatic engagement of a dramatic soprano of Mme. Rappold's rank should not be with Boston. Concert freedom is the thing that artists are chiefly concerned about. Their operative employment they find as a rule to be less lucrative than their private tours over the music festival and recital circuit. With contracts that give them part time in opera and part time in concert they seem to pass their American season in contentment.

The stipulation for an exclusive contract is said to have been one of the difficulties in the way of the continued engagement of the tenor, Mr. Constantino, in Boston opera. Yet the exclusive contract in the long run reacted to the disadvantage of the Boston company in making this artist's appearances more frequent than was advisable. Under the American order of esthetics, the liberal form of contract would seem on the whole to be the best.

American opera audiences entertain the idea, rightly or wrongly, that opera singers have their specialty which they do better than anybody else. They get the notion that a Tetrazzini sings "Lucia" perfectly and that other sopranos sing it imperfectly. They are inclined to think that a Constantino sings "Rigoletto" as no other tenor can. They accept a Rappold as the ideal Aida. There is not enough educative influence in the command of all the opera managers, publicity agents and musical reviewers to change such popular feeling. It is in the national view of the singing art. It inheres in the present national manners. And nobody has yet proved that it is an indefensible view, even though it is one that prevails only in the United States of America.

Complementary with this national operative theory is the idea held by concert audiences that the best kind of singing they can listen to is that which artists who have made their reputation on the opera stage can supply them. We have, accordingly, an opera public in a few cities demanding a special kind of work from each artist and a concert public in many cities demanding the same work in uddramatic form. The only sort of business contract that meets both the popular demand and the opportunity of the artist is the one which holds the singer to opera appearances of a small range and that gives him freedom for appearing in concert as he likes.

A condition that works against the opera artist appearing in concert on the circuit under the direction of an opera impresario is that the musical public of nearly every American community prefers its local management. So freedom for the singer to arrange his own concert tours is another necessity based on national esthetics.

In the case of the French tenor, Mr. Clement, the way has been made clear for the double opera and concert career in America. The Boston opera subscribers lose nothing by that artist's going on a long concert tour during his winter engagement. In the case of Mme. Rappold the way has been made clear likewise for the twofold opportunity. The Metropolitan opera subscribers through their agents have granted her the right to make the most of the music festival calls that have come to her as a result of her successful work with them.

Acceptation of American conditions for what they are worth may lead the management of the Boston opera into a wider range of expression than it has hitherto found, may lead to the engagement of a dramatic soprano which will answer all Boston needs and which at the same time will not restrict the singer's career.

LAWS FOR HOUSING AND PLAYGROUNDS DECLARED BETTER

Much improvement in housing laws and playgrounds has been accomplished in the year ending Oct. 31, 1912, according to the annual report just issued of the secretary, Edward T. Hartman, of the Massachusetts Civic League.

"It was felt," says Mr. Hartman, "that such laws should be uniform and so the town housing law, drafted by a committee of the league, was introduced and passed."

"This law, as drafted, made a tenement any house occupied by two or more families using any of the parts in common."

"It was unfortunately changed, however, at the last moment, making it apply to houses containing more than two families. It is hoped to have the original definition restored at the next session of the Legislature."

"In the problem of playgrounds, the league supported the bill, now law, which makes it possible for any town of more than 5000 population to vote on the question of maintaining, equipping and supervising public playgrounds."

Ninety new members were admitted to the South Boston Yacht Club, during 1912, according to the report read at the annual meeting last evening. This increases the membership to 480.

Walter Shaw, owner of the yacht Minerva, was chosen commodore. Other officers elected were: John J. Tobin, vice-commodore; Ernest J. Bailey, rear-commodore; Charles E. McKee, treasurer; Arthur E. McGarry, measurer; P. J. McMahon and Arthur Fuller, trustees; Thomas F. Bruen, Thomas J. Scannell, Howard Gannett, Harry L. Wheaton and Harvey B. Schadt, regatta committee; Edward J. McKee, William A. Ratigan, Ellis F. Harrison, John A. Dykeman and Fred A. Hull, house committee.

OFF TO ASSIST DEDICATION

Robert J. Roberts, athletic director of the Boston Y. M. C. A., has gone to Cleveland to assist in the dedication of the new Y. M. C. A. building there. His son is athletic director of the Cleveland association.

RETIRED MANAGER GETS CUP

PEABODY, Mass.—William Armstrong, general manager and superintendent of the Armstrong Leather Company here, who terminated his connection with that concern Wednesday, was presented by the workmen with a silver loving cup.

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KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA PLEDGES SEVEN NEW GIRLS

Phi chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma, Boston University, College of Liberal Arts, pledged seven new girls to membership today, pledging two weeks later than the seven other societies.

The pledged girls are: Miss Gladys C. Tibbets of Winthrop, a valedictorian and a sophomore who came from Mt. Holyoke; Miss Dorothy L. Brooks of Wrentham, a valedictorian; Miss Ester F. Bond of Dover, Mass.; Miss Gladys E. Stover, a graduate of Portland high school and now a resident of Brookline; Miss Christine M. Ayres of Brookline; Miss Frances Miller of Montreal; a graduate of Tilton Seminary, Tilton, N. H.; and Miss Helene Hamilton, who recently returned with her parents, Bishop and Mrs. Hamilton, from abroad.

The initiation will take place at the home of Mrs. Coleman in Cambridge Jan. 11 at 4:30 p. m., to be followed by a dinner at Hotel Vendome.

MASTER SAYS FIRE HEAD IS MISTAKEN

"There were several mistakes in the communication sent to the school committee by Fire Commissioner Cole with regard to the fire alarm given in my school," said Charles F. King, master of the Dearborn school in Roxbury, this morning. "In the first place Benjamin B. Hatch, the electrician for the school-house commission, gave the signal before he had spoken to me about it. The children did, however, all respond to it. In one room they did not start so soon as they should but all went out of the building and went out in the usual way."

The charges of Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole made in a letter to the school committee were that Electrician Hatch had given the fire signal when a fire captain and the electrician had visited it, that the master had told some teachers that it was no fire drill, that in some rooms the pupils did not march out, that the master had given orders to the teachers they were to pay no attention to the fire gong unless first notified by him.

ODD FELLOWS INSTALL OFFICERS

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The recently elected officers of Bethel lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., were publicly installed last night in Odd Fellows hall by James P. Simpson, district deputy grand master, of Middlesex lodge No. 17. The installation ceremony was followed with a collation in charge of Edmund L. Curtis, noble grand; Charles M. Siliker, vice grand; and Leonard B. Saville.

RETIRED MANAGER GETS CUP

PEABODY, Mass.—William Armstrong, general manager and superintendent of the Armstrong Leather Company here, who terminated his connection with that concern Wednesday, was presented by the workmen with a silver loving cup.

TRAVELERS PROTEST NON-USE OF NEW HAVEN MILEAGE ON M. C. R. R.

Ruling of the New Haven road whereby its mileage books are not valid on the Maine Central railroad is meeting with concerted opposition, mainly through the Commercial Travelers Eastern Accident Association, the Commercial Travelers Boston Benefit Association and the International Federation of Commercial Men's Associations with which the two former are affiliated and which has a membership of about 450,000.

These associations favor the passage of the bill introduced and now before Congress through Congressman Peters providing "that mileage books issued by a railroad corporation owning, leasing or operating directly or indirectly, any road doing an interstate business, shall be received for the transportation of passengers on every railroad so owned, leased or operated by the corporation issuing such mileage books on the same terms and conditions as such books are entitled to be received or used on the railroad of the corporation issuing such books."

If the bill should be passed it would affect all railroads and make it possible for persons to use New Haven and Boston & Maine books on the Maine Central.

PROGRESSIVES IN MAINE JOIN WITH THE REPUBLICANS

AUGUSTA, Me.—Progressives joined the old Republican Legislature guard yesterday in the election of John A. Peters of Ellsworth as speaker of the House, and other regular Republican nominees receiving in return the post of assistant speaker and the Senate presidency to which Carl E. Milliken of Isl- and Falls was elected. The new party members sat in caucus with those of the old party last evening. These Republicans were nominated: Joseph E. Alexander of Richmond for secretary of state, Joseph W. Simpson of York for treasurer, Scott Wilson of Portland for attorney-general. No action was taken on the senatorship. Halbert P. Gardner of the national Progressive committee and George M. Seiders, leader of the state committee, have left the city. Inaugural ceremonies are held today.

CONCORD, N. H.—A deadlock in the House of Representatives yesterday prevented the Legislature from taking a ballot for Governor. Neither Worcester (Rep.), nor Felker (Dem.) received the necessary majority. The Progressives in caucus voted to support Mr. Felker.

Five ballots for speaker were taken without result. The result of the fifth ballot was: Charles A. Perkins, Republican, 184; Guy H. Cutler, Democrat, 183; William J. Britton, Progressive, 36. On the motion for adjournment Democrats and Progressives polled 207 votes to 197 by the Republicans.

SIX PETITIONS OF MAYOR ARE FILED WITH HOUSE CLERK

These petitions for legislation were filed with the clerk of the House today:

Of E. Webster Allee, to provide a penalty of imprisonment for not more than one month or a fine of not more than \$100 for the use of an unduly protruding hatpin.

Of Mayor Fitzgerald, to provide for the payment by the commonwealth to the county of Suffolk of a proportional part of the expense of maintaining the Suffolk county court house; for the establishment of standards for butter, renovated butter and oleomargarine; that cheese shall contain at least 50 per cent butter fat; to authorize the street commissioners in Boston to make regulations to promote the safety of public travel on Boston streets; to regulate the use of salamanders and stoves for drying plastering in buildings in Boston; for the establishment of an independent agricultural school for the metropolitan district, at the expense of the district.

Of Representative William J. Sullivan of Boston, that the compensation of jurors be increased to \$5 per day.

LITERATURE TO BE WOMEN'S TOPIC

Members of the department of literature and library extension of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will hold a conference in Boston public library tomorrow. The subject will be "The Relation of Contemporary Literature." Those who will take part are Miss Angela Morgan and Mrs. Josephine Preston Peabody Marks, Miss Alice H. Spaulding, Mrs. True Worthy White and Mrs. Henry C. Mulligan, president of the federation.

OWL IS BACK IN ITS PLACE

An owl perched on a tree on Tremont street beyond the Park street church today attracted the attention of many persons. For three years an owl has been noted there at this time, staying several days, then departing as suddenly as it came.

BILL REFERRED TO MASTER

Judge Morton in the equity session of the supreme court today referred the bill recently brought against branch 163 of the United Shoe Workers of America by the Witherell & Dobbins Company, shoe manufacturers of Haverhill, to W. H. Hitchcock as master.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BLACKSMITH (wagon) wanted in South Boston; union wages. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH (factory), spring maker; will pay highest wages for right party; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH wanted in South Boston; shoeing, some forging; \$15 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted in city; \$80 month; must be Al. net appearing, with first-class references; opportunity for reduced education; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOX ENDING MACHINE, South Boston, \$100-150 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY wanted for porter work at MARY ELIZABETH'S, 3 Temple pl., Boston.

CORRESPONDENT, who is able to take full charge and preferably one who can operate typewriter, shorthand, and address and neatness of appearance essential; resident of Boston or suburbs preferred; \$15 to \$20 per week; for further information call 8 Kneeland st., Boston (STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE).

EXPERIENCED GOODYEAR INNER-SOLE SORTERS, innersole channellers, also outsole, tap and top III cutters. W. D. PALME, 220 Washington st., Boston.

HORSESHOEER wanted in South Boston; \$15 week and up. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAN wanted to drive single or double truck; must be honest, temperate and furnish reference; pay \$12 or \$15. Address GEO. F. FARWELL CO., 10 Hawley pl., Boston.

PRODUCTION MAN wanted, familiar with machine shop work and able to read drawings. Apply personally with references. D. B. BROWN, 220 Washington st., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted at once; 2 specialty salesmen for Boston and outside territory; high grade office appliances; salary and commission; apply with references. GEORGE E. LARABEE & CO., Hartford, Conn.

SHIP CARPENTERS wanted for framing, blanking and ceiling good axemen; wages \$3 for 8 hours; work all winter; first-class men only. THE LAKE TOOL & SHED CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—Job and ad compositor; \$45 a week, union scale. CHESHIRE NEWS, 120 South St., Boston.

WANTED—A student wishing to economize on room rent, who is willing to care for a furnace for three months. A. INGHAM, 135 Temple st., Boston.

WANTED—To correspond with a manufacturer's agent to represent us in introducing high grade steel and alloy STEEL CASTING CO., Wheeling, W. Va.

WANTED, several high grade salesmen for machinery and tools; salary and commission; opportunity for right parties. GEORGE E. LARABEE & CO., Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—Man on farm; good milkster; strictly temperate, reliable; references. T. ALLEN, Newton Junction, N. H.

WATCHMAKER wanted; excellent position for first-class man; must be married and furnish references; salary and commission; information by first letter. Address W. E. CROCKER, Box 526, Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wanted for pleasant, comfortable home for winter in family in East Boston; must have good duties. MRS. L. H. VICTERS, 306 Hyde Park av., Forest Hills, Tel. Jan. 4-8.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Refined, middle-aged Protestant woman to assist in child housework and care of 2-year-old child; must furnish references. Address MRS. S. S. CLARK, 6 Foster st., Brookline, Mass.

NURSEMAID—Young woman or girl wanted to take care of children (two and four years); room and board furnished; references required. Tel. Roxbury 1965-M. MRS. CHARLES L. MAY, 72 Georgia st., Roxbury, Mass.

OFFICE GIRL wanted in city; \$5 week; some stenographic and typewriting. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

OPERATORS on scrip curtains; good wages; no experience necessary; experienced girls considered. MOULTON FORBES & CO., 33 Kingston st., Boston.

OPERATORS wanted at once on ladies' hats; new and ladies' styles; good wages; no experience necessary. Apply by mail to J. H. BROS., 40 Meier st., South Boston.

PAINT CLEANER wanted in city; \$18 month; board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PASTRY COOK wanted in city; \$7 week and board; must be experienced. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SCRIB WOMAN wanted in city; \$18 month; board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SHAKERS and FREEDERS wanted in city; \$5-80. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SOLICITORS wanted who can meet people of refinement; salary and commission. HAWLEY, 255 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED—Young attendant; one that is kind and pleasant, to care for an elderly invalid; must be experienced. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED—Capable Protestant maid for general housework; 10 miles from Boston. Mrs. H. S. KIMBALL, 24 Pilgrim rd., Cambridge, Tel. 2-3143.

WANTED—in family of 3 adults in Melrose a general housework girl; wages \$15 week; if cannot cook do not apply. Tel. 7-17. W. H. KIMBALL, Melrose, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced cook (colored) for family of 4; must be experienced. Tel. 7-17. W. H. KIMBALL, Melrose, Mass.

WARD MAID wanted in city; \$14, room and board; must be experienced. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; middle-aged, neat, trustworthy, for family of 4; must be experienced. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman wanted for a long term. Address MRS. C. E. SHECK, 19 Hancock st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ATTENDANT—Reliable man with good references desires position; will go anywhere; must be determined; later trial of one month; refers by permission to last employer, Mrs. W. R. Snow, Matthews, 33 Tremont st., Boston.

AUTOMOBILE WORK, preferably on bolters, holds first class license and experienced on steam engine; 23 single; residence Cambridge; \$10-15 week. Mention No. 8410. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-200.

ALTO PAINTER, experienced, desires position as body finisher or would take charge of paint shop. JAMES J. MACKEZIE, 53 Westland av., suite 2, Boston, Mass.

BAKER (2nd hand, 30), married, residence South Boston; \$13 week. Mention No. 8410. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-200.

BLACKSMITH, 47 residence Waltham, 357 W. Main st., Boston; \$10-15 week. Mention No. 8410. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-200.

BOOKKEEPER, 30, single, residence Hyde Park, \$12-15 week; can accept position at once; has held Al positions and has extensive experience. Mention No. 8410. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-200.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager; position desired with some progressive business concern; must be experienced; best of references as to ability and character; books and audit; apply by mail. Address E. H. HEARN, 15 Alameda st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant; position desired with some progressive business concern; must be experienced; best of references as to ability and character; books and audit; apply by mail. Address E. H. HEARN, 15 Alameda st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ENGINEER (third class), married, and night watchman (32), married, residence Wakefield; \$10 week; excellent references. Mention No. 8410. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-200.

ENGINEER (third class, 27), married, residence Maine; will go anywhere; graduate in Massachusetts; mention No. 8410. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-200.

ENGINEER (third class, 45), married, residence Graniteville; \$18 week. Mention No. 8410. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-200.

ENGINEER, first class, 32, married, residence Boston; \$15 week. Mention No. 8410. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-200.

ENGINEER (locomotive or electric), 42, married, residence Somerville; will go anywhere; mention No. 8410. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-200.

ENGINEER (locomotive or electric), 42, married, residence Somerville; will go anywhere; mention No. 8410. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-200.

ENGINEER (locomotive or electric), 42, married, residence Somerville; will go anywhere; mention No. 8410. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-200.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COMPANION-Position wanted as companion-attendant for elderly lady. MISS ALICE VASBURN, 34 Flushing, Boston, Mass.

COMPANION OR TEACHER of history, Latin or English; formerly employed in above studies; age 22; single; no salary. Mention 8437. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

COOK, first class German girl wants position; superior person, excellent disposition; capable of getting up dinners; will go outside city or state; references. MRS. KLOSS, 103 E. Brookline st., Boston. Please ring up bell.

COOK, small family, 25 single, residence city, 57 week; mention 8400. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

COPY READER, 21 single, residence Lynn, 59 week; high school graduate; mention 8362. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

DAY OR MORNING WORK wanted by competent person; references. MRS. RUGGLES, 21, Boston.

DAY WORK-Laundry or cleaning wanted, or laundry at home. C. ALLISON, 1, Tremont st., Boston.

DAY WORK wanted by neat, reliable woman, laundry and cleaning. LOTTIE WILKINSON, 882 Massachusetts av., Boston.

DOMESTIC, or head waitress, 30 single, residence Everett, 30 month, room and board; mention 8385. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

DRESSMAKER-SEAMSTRESS (50), residence Allston; will also take position as housekeeper or attendant; mention 8414. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

DRESSMAKING wanted with a dressmaker or in private family. Call or address MRS. E. C. FERRELL, care Mrs. Gurney, 7 Tremont st., Boston.

DRESSMAKING (plain sewing), age 40, res. Boston; will accept any reasonable wages; mention 8401. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

DRESSMAKING desired employment; 10 years' experience; good references; mention 8386. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

ELLIOTT FISHER BILLING OPERATOR and general office work, 22 single, residence city, 10-12 week; mention 8386. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

EMPLOYMENT, charge of linen room in institution, 22 single, residence city, 330 month, room and board; can furnish best references; mention 8402. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT desired by an educated young lady; competent in stenography, reading, singing; would be glad of any light work. Address MRS. J. JONES, 333A Columbus av., Boston, Tel. TR. 2201-3.

FACTORY FORELADY, 16 years' experience; 40 single; no salary; mention 8390. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or second work; mention 8391. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, companion or generally useful; position desired by middle-aged woman. Address MISS M. BOLL, 100 Cambridge st., Boston.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK (30) single, residence Quincy; 10-15; Al penman; has excellent references and experience from state work; will go out of town. Mention No. 8387. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK, some knowledge of stenography and shorthand; 25 single; residence Framingham; 85 week; can furnish Al references and has good experience; mention 8403. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

GOOD DRESSMAKER, experienced on suits, dresses and alterations; making over; wants work; price \$2.50 per day; Back Bay references. MISS NOONAN, 10 Denmark st., Boston, Phone B. 1270-W.

GOVERNNESS-SALESGIRL (20), single, residence Boston; 10-15; no salary; mention 8395. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

GOVERNNESS, companion or office work, age 23, single, residence city; 80 week; 3 years' experience as school teacher. Mention 8418. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

HAND LADY, 20 years' experience; collar and specialty; do not pay; no break; collar; ladies' fine work; also, MRS. JOSEPH PENNIE, 118 Camden st., suite 2, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, caretaker desires position; can furnish references. M. L. WILSON, 30 Norfolk st., Bell 3, Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged American woman desires position as housekeeper; reliable; good references; mention 8382. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

HOUSEKEEPER for middle-aged or elderly person; a refined, middle-aged lady would like position; references exchanged. MRS. ANNE M. DEAN, 100 West 1st, East Lynn, Mass.

HOUSEWORK (high) in small family or chambermaid; wanted by neat colored woman; or would take care of private office. E. WILLIAMS, 233 W. Canton st., Boston.

INVOICE CLERK, OFFICE ASSISTANT AND COMPTON OPERATOR (27), single, residence Dorchester; is excellent penman; needs about \$100.00; present but desires a change. Mention No. 8397. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

LAUNDRESS wants work by the day and to take laundry home. JANE HARRIS, 15 E. Lenox st., suite 1, Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRY OR CLEANING wanted by colored woman; good references; mention 8398. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

MAN AND WIFE (colored) want position as housekeeper or in small family; good references; mention 8399. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, good housekeeper and seamstress, wants position; would be generally useful. MRS. M. BOLLAN, 48 Carver st., Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN desires position as seamstress in a family or will go sewing. J. A. DROUGHEL, 125 Blue Hill ave., Roxbury.

NEAT COLORED GIRL would like morning work or care of apartments. R. GROSS, 80 Cornhill st., Boston.

NEAT colored woman wants housework or washing, ironing by the day or week. MRS. LILES, 47 Hammond st., suite 3, Boston.

NEAT COLORED WOMAN wants general housework; country preferred. Address MRS. J. BOARDMAN, 109 W. Emerson st., Boston.

NEAT GIRL (colored) desires employment by day or week with dressmaker; references; would do morning or office work. Write MRS. M. BOLLAN, 30 Westwick st., Boston, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

NURSERY MAID-Position as nursery-maid wanted by Protestant American (25); good references; country or city. A. M. BERRIN, Franklin Park, North River, Mass.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, COMPTON OPERATOR AND INVOICE CLERK; single, residence Dorchester; 12 week; is Al penman; neat about work; good references; mention 8404. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

OFFICE CLERK, governess and companion; age 23, single, residence Boston; 310 week; has taught school for 3 years. Mention 8419. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

OFFICE WORK, 21 single, residence Cambridge; 85 week; mention 8420. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

OFFICE WORK, stenographer, age 19, single, residence Roxbury; 80-100 week; has had 1 year's experience. Mention 8421. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

OFFICE WORK, BOOKKEEPER AND BILLING CLERK (22), single, residence Allston; 85-90 week. Mention No. 8398. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

PAINTER-DRESSMAKER desires employment; 20 single; no salary; mention 8422. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

PAINTER-DRESSMAKER desires employment; 20 single; no salary; mention 8422. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

POSITION wanted by woman experienced in lunch and store; good cook, clean and tidy; mention 8423. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

PRIVATE SECRETARY or office manager, 30 single, residence Medford; 15-25 week; Al references and experience; mention 8396. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

REFINED, experienced young colored woman; 20 single; no salary; mention 8424. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED-Position as companion to elderly lady; good references; mention 8425. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

WANTED-Position to assist in housework or care of children, or any light work; in or out of town; references. MARY O'BRIEN, 47 Wyndham st., Boston.

WANTED-Experienced laundress wishes laundry work; take home; good work guaranteed; reasonable price; call or write. MRS. C. L. ROBINSON, 97 Brookline st., Cambridge.

WANTED by a young lady of neat appearance, position as maid in professional office, or any light occupation. ANNA STURGIS, 11 Wellington st., Boston.

WANTED-Position as housekeeper or attendant upon elderly lady; best of references given. MRS. M. F. LEASON, 196 Dartmouth st., Boston.

WOMAN, middle-aged, refined, competent, trustworthy, would like position as housekeeper, or companion in a pleasant home. MRS. H. F. SMALL, Farmington, N. H., Box 730.

WOMAN of refinement desires position as companion to housekeeper; small family; will go anywhere, vicinity of Boston preferred; best references. MRS. O. S. JONES, 202 E. 10th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMAN wants day work in the suburbs; laundry, cleaning or cooking. SARAH EVANS, 20 Willard pl., Boston.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN, 20 single, residence Boston; 10-15; no salary; mention 8426. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN, 20 single, residence Boston; 10-15; no salary; mention 8426. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2960.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

EMANCIPATION AND LINCOLN HONORED IN ANNIVERSARY TALKS

Addresses and campfire talks in the program of the Lincoln Memorial Association in continuation of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation proclamation made by President Lincoln Jan. 1, 1863, will be given in Mechanics building this afternoon and evening.

Mayor Fitzgerald, former Governor J. Q. A. Brackett and the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson will speak this afternoon, and William H. Lewis, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Bishop Alexander Walters and Joe Mitchell Chapple will give addresses in the evening. Campfire talks will be given by I. D. Barnett, James H. Wolf, John D. Billings, William H. Dupree, Horace Bumstead and I. S. Mullen.

At the meeting under the auspices of Wendell Phillips Memorial Association in the Park Street church last evening Congressman Samuel W. McCall delivered an oration. Franklin B. Sanborn, president of the association, presided. Emil Mollenhauer conducted a chorus from the Handel and Haydn Society through Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," the chorus from "Elijah," "He Slumbers Not," and the Hallelujah chorus, all of which were sung at the meeting Jan. 1, 1863. The organ followed out this repetition. J. Willis Conant playing Beethoven's overture, "Egmont," and the andante from Beethoven's fifth symphony.

Emerson's "Boston Hymn" was read by Francis H. Rowley. The "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and the "Angel of Peace" were sung by a chorus assembled from the negro choirs, under the direction of J. Sherman Jones. The emancipation proclamation was read by William M. Trotter. The invocation was by the Rev. M. A. N. Shaw.

Mr. Sanborn spoke of the immediate effect of the emancipation act, bringing out some new evidence of its denunciation in the South and showing the change it wrought in feeling abroad toward the Union cause.

Mr. McCall said, in part: "Lincoln was a constitutional statesman and he would not have destroyed the constitution to wipe out slavery. He declared that the negro had a right to the bread he earned. He kept his eye on the border states, and he was at all times the master of his cabinet. The negro has achieved much, but his destiny must be worked out by himself. Lynching and burning must be stopped."

At Mechanics building last evening Dr. Charles W. Eliot said the test of the American negroes came when they marched to battle after they had been declared free by Lincoln.

"It ought to be the ambition of the colored people in the South," he said, "to live side by side with the white population, but in racial distinctness."

Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge discussed the emancipation proclamation in connection with the aims and character of Lincoln. Rabbi Fleischer praised the negro for the wonderful progress he had made in 50 years.

The Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom of Philadelphia urged not to accept the view expressed by some, that the negroes didn't want this and didn't want that. "We want everything," he said, "that America holds forth in the way of equal opportunity."

APPEALS ACT TO FIGURE IN SHOE MACHINERY CASE

WASHINGTON—Officials of the department of justice are preparing for a contest over the disputed repeal by the judicial code a year ago of the so-called "criminal appeals" act, which gave to the government the right to carry to the supreme court of the United States criminal cases decided on some point of law contrary to the government's contention.

The immediate effect of such a repeal would be the defeat of the government in its anti-trust prosecution of the Pacific & Arctic Railway & Navigation Company and other transportation interests for alleged attempts to monopolize transportation in Alaska. It is also said that it might end the prosecution of officials of the United Shoe Machinery Company under the present indictments for alleged combination in the shoe machinery business in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The point may be touched upon in the argument of the shoe case set for Jan. 6.

CITY EMPLOYEES ARE INDEXED

The finance commission sent notices to every department head yesterday that it had prepared an up-to-date card index of all employees of the city departments as well as the divisions of the Suffolk county attaches. The card index was made up from the last payroll book and contains more than 14,300 names. The object of the index is to enable the commission to find a city employee at any time.

ADDRESS TO BE DISCUSSED

At Boston Central W. C. T. U. meeting in Chipman hall Monday afternoon, the address of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, national president, before the recent annual convention in Portland, Ore., will be discussed.

YEAR'S FIRES TOTAL \$207,543,900
NEW YORK—Fires in the United States in 1912 damaged property to the extent of \$207,543,900, about \$10,000,000 less than in 1911, according to the annual review number of the Insurance Press.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

CHELSEA

The semi-annual business meeting of the Chelsea Woman's Club will be held in First Congregational church Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Annie Moody will entertain officers of Ruth chapter, O. E. S., at her home on Grove street, Friday evening.

The Ladies Aid Society of Mt. Bellingham church has elected: President, Mrs. Charles F. Oxtun; vice-presidents, Mrs. Frank E. Winslow, Mrs. George E. Bonister; secretary, Mrs. William H. Farnham; treasurer, Mrs. Arthur G. Pike.

A reception and dinner will be tendered to Mayor-elect Edward E. Willard at the Revere house, Boston, this evening.

QUINCY

Mt. Wollaston lodge 80, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, Matthew Swanson; vice-grand, William Esau; recording secretary, John W. Nash; financial secretary, Arthur W. Stetson; treasurer, E. Frank Mitchell; trustee, William J. Williams.

Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney will give a Shakespearean lecture before Abigail Phillips Quincy chapter this afternoon.

Bethany Congregational church presented the cantata, "The Holy City," in the church last evening, assisted by the choirs of Bethany church and Emmanuel church of Braintree and a mixed choir of 30 voices.

READING

The Associated Charities have elected: President, Mrs. Helen W. Brown; vice-presidents, Mrs. E. H. Palmer, Mrs. Jacob Mitchell, Mrs. Frank W. B. Pratt; treasurer, Mrs. F. W. B. Pratt; secretary, Mrs. Grace L. Marston; directors, Mrs. Henry Robinson, Miss Olive A. Prescott, Mrs. Mary Marshall, Mrs. Clifford P. Weston, Mrs. Harry P. Bosson, Mrs. F. F. Brown; auditor, Miss Olive A. Prescott.

The Reading College Club met yesterday with Miss Ruby Willis of 181 Main street to further plans for raising funds for the high school scholarship.

LEXINGTON

The committee on the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town has outlined the program. It is planned to have a three-days observance, beginning June 8. Maj. Alfred Pierce, commander of the Lexington Minute Men, is in charge of the military part of the program.

Lexington chapter, D. A. R., will meet at the home of Mrs. Boardman Hall at 73 Mountfort street, Boston, Jan. 16.

The public schools reopened this morning.

NEWTON

Officers of Post 62, G. A. R., will be installed this evening in Temple hall, Newtonville.

"Blundering Mr. Brown" will be presented this evening in the West Newton Unitarian parish house.

Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer will give an address this evening on "The Social Obligation of the Church," in the entertainment rooms of the Newton Center Unitarian church.

WEYMOUTH

Safety lodge, N. E. O. P., has elected: Warden, Jennie L. Newcomb; vice-warden, James E. Flaherty; secretary, Bertrand Johnson; financial secretary, Bertrand Johnson; treasurer, Francis M. Drown; guardian, Lester J. Griffin; guide, Jennie Johnson; sentinel, J. Franklin Bates; trustee, Charles Vaughan; representatives to grand lodge, Elmer Smith and Mrs. Jacob Dexheimer; alternates, Charles Newcomb and Jacob Dexheimer.

WAKEFIELD

Souhegan lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, Edward Y. Lewis; vice-grand, Harry E. Foster; recording secretary, Frederic A. Parsons; financial secretary, Willis S. Mason; treasurer, Andrew G. Anderson.

The committee of Harmony chapter, O. E. S., announces that the annual concert will be given in the town hall Feb. 12 by Stiles band.

WELLESLEY

Mrs. W. L. Taylor, pianist, and Miss Florence Jepperson, contralto, will entertain at the meeting of the Pierian this evening in Dana hall.

President Ellen F. Pendleton of Wellesley College was the guest at a reception given last evening by the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club.

ARLINGTON

Public schools reopened Wednesday. Arlington Woman's Club open the new year this afternoon with an entertainment in Associates hall.

Mrs. William O. Partridge entertained the Arlington Heights Sunshine Club at her residence on Claremont avenue Wednesday afternoon.

MARLBORO

A supper and entertainment will be given this evening under the direction of the Woman's Social Circle of the Baptist church.

Assessor William H. Estabrook has announced his candidacy for reelection. Former Mayor Mildon will be his opponent.

CONCORD

Miss Louis Grant will entertain the Concord Musical Club at her home next Tuesday.

At Tuesday night's meeting of the Concord grange, Patrons of Husbandry, officers will be inducted.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

Senator Ezra W. Clark will speak before the Brotherhood of the Baptist church Monday night.

MIDDLEBORO

Nemasket grange has elected: Master, Arthur Standish; overseer, Andrew D. Grant; lecturer, Mrs. George H. Morse; chaplain, Mrs. Annie J. Bassett; secretary, Mrs. Annie D. Doune; treasurer, M. Leroy C. Decker; steward, Samuel Stickney; assistant steward, George H. Morse; lady assistant steward, Mrs. L. C. Decker; gatekeeper, William I. Dunham; Ceres, Mrs. Arthur Standish; Pomona, Mrs. W. I. Dunham; Flora, Mrs. Minnie B. Russell; chorister, Mrs. James A. Thomas.

The Central Methodist Sunday school has elected Bertrand Mendall superintendent.

ROCKLAND

New officers of Mattakesett tribe, I. O. R. M., are: Prophet, Elmer J. Tilden; sachem, Harry L. Rome; junior sagamore, Walter Morash; junior sagamore, Edward C. Moody; keeper of records, George L. Sheldon; collector of wampum, Fred Soule; keeper of wampum, M. Warren Wright; trustee, J. Frank Gardner.

The selectmen will give a hearing Friday evening on the petition of the Rockland and Abington Electric Light & Power Company for authority to erect poles and string wires on Spruce street.

FRANKLIN

The local lodge, A. O. U. W., has chosen: Master workmen, Thomas C. Feeley; foreman, Carl M. Carlson; overseer, Gustave F. Swanback; receiver, L. E. Morrissey; recorder, Albert Burgess; financier, C. E. Campbell; guide, Henry W. Daniels; inside watch, Albert L. Brock; outside watch, John F. Coughlin; trustees, Albert Brock, John F. Coughlin and Henry W. Daniels; past master workman, James A. Joyce; delegate to the grand lodge, John F. Coughlin; alternate, L. E. Morrissey.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

New officers of William McKinley camp, S. of V., are: Commander, Walter H. Lyon; senior vice-commander, W. K. Lyon; junior vice-commander, William Churchill; camp council, Charles Smith; James Eagan and William Churchill; secretary, Howard Barrows; treasurer, Carle Poole; delegate to state convention, William Churchill; alternate, James F. Eagan.

An entertainment and supper will be given this evening in Elmwood hall.

HOLBROOK

Norfolk lodge, K. of P., has elected: Chancellor commander, Royal W. Paine; vice-chancellor, Daniel E. Crowe; prelate, P. Millegre Reid; master of work, Charles B. Driscoll; keeper of records and seal, Laurence A. Thayer; master of finance, Ira W. Paine; master of exchequer, John Mayers; master-at-arms, Arthur Hobart; inside guard, Walter S. Osborne; outside guard, Joseph E. Hooker; representative to grand lodge, John A. Holbrook; alternate, Charles B. Driscoll.

DORCHESTER

Dorchester Woman's Club will conduct a course of eight weekly lectures at the clubhouse on Center street beginning Jan. 8.

The new Ward 20 Democratic Club has elected: Andrew R. Kelley, president; D. A. Cahalan, James J. Byrnes and Francis A. Carroll, vice-presidents; Henry D. Carroll, treasurer; John V. Corbett and Joseph A. Cahalan, secretaries.

NEEDEHAM

Needham lodge, A. O. U. W., has elected: Master workman, H. T. Slaney; foreman, H. S. Wright; overseer, Blair Stuart; recorder, W. A. Probert; receiver, Walter Hewett; financier, W. H. Stanton; guide, H. T. Fitzgerald; watchman, R. F. Gooding; trustee, J. A. Ackroyd; representative, G. H. Knowles; alternate, Harry Woodard.

BRIDGEWATER

At the annual meeting of the Baptist society these officers were elected: Deacon, E. M. Jackson; clerk, Mrs. Helen Parsley; treasurer, Robert S. Blood; financial secretary, E. M. Jackson; missionary treasurer, E. B. Blood; Sunday school superintendent, Harlan P. Shaw; auditors, Alexander Rix and John W. Bassett.

WEST ROXBURY

The Rev. William I. Lawrence, president of the Unitarian Sunday School Society, has received a letter from the Rev. Harold G. Arnold of Bridgewater accepting the call to the pastorate of the Unitarian church.

WEBSTER

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church meets with Mrs. William I. Marble this afternoon. The society will serve a supper Jan. 9.

WHITMAN

Business men are interesting themselves in the plan of Harold W. Jones to form a local Y. M. C. A. branch.

ABINGTON

The Woman's Club holds a meeting in Grand Army hall this afternoon. Mrs. Jennie Tyler will speak.

MAYOR HOLDS RECEPTION

NEWTON, Mass.—The annual mayor's reception to the incoming board of aldermen was held Wednesday afternoon, with Mayor Charles E. Hatfield as host. Among the guests were former Mayor Alonzo R. Weed, George Hutchinson and Henry E. Bothfield and Representative George H. Ellis.

CANDIDATES HOLD RALLIES

James A. Watson, candidate for the city council, and Isaac Harris, candidate for the school committee, held joint rallies Wednesday night in City Hall and Hayes squares, Charlestown.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—For advertisements with cuts: From 1 to 12 insertions, 15 cents a line; 13 to 25 insertions, 18 cents a line; 26 or more insertions, 20 cents a line. Longer advertisements, "An Illustration," "Illustrations," "Last" editions of one day and the "Illustrations" and "Last" editions of one day following.

REAL ESTATE

READ, READ, REALIZE
ROSLINDALE BARGAIN—3 houses, 7 rooms each, all improvements, buy this cozy home and receive an income from 2 houses; could not be built today for \$15,000; also extra lot of land, worth \$1500; all goes for \$9000, small payment down, balance easy terms. D. R. McKillop, builder, 157 West Brookline st., Boston.

MEDFORD

FOR RENT at No. 7 Summer st., 6-room house; all modern conveniences; steam and electric cars. J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

AN INVESTMENT of about \$5000 returns 12 per cent on Worcester property; settlement of estate, S. P. MORRIS, 29 Benefit st., Worcester, Mass.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO

WE HAVE HAD 25 years of experience in handling high grade investment and residence properties. Can offer in these lines some of the most attractive bargains. We maintain a most efficient real estate department. We also have on hand money to loan on real estate at lowest rates.

J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 69 W. Washington Street, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE—TEXAS

FOR SALE—Splendid 640-acre stock farm in southern part of Callahan county. Texas, good house, 8 rooms, bath, steam heat and 165 acres in field, 400 acres very rich land; cotton, grain and fruit do well. Cash or terms. Address owner, DR. J. F. NOOE, Boerne, Texas.

CALIFORNIA LANDS

RELIABLE reports and plans furnished to intending purchasers and investors in California lands by a civil engineer of 25 yrs. exp.; refer to any San Francisco bank. WATSON BROS., 100 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—Furnished house in Weymouth; 2 years lease from Feb. 1, \$400 per year; colonial house, 8 rooms, bath, steam heat and 5 fireplaces; hardwood floors; new furniture and complete equipment; 7 acres land, beautiful view; garage; 12 minutes from trains or cars. R. B. BOLLES, Weymouth, Mass. Tel. Wey. 282-M.

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Two and Three-Room Suites for Rent with bath, kitchenette and private reception hall; moderate rental. Apply on premises, 38 Hemenway st., corner of Norway st.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—An energetic, capable and resourceful representative for a line of goods, who desires to have an agency in Boston. Address L74 Monitor office.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

BOARD AND ROOM for two ladies; must share with application to the undersigned. Tel. Wellington 9381.

WINTER RESORTS

GALVESTON Make this a Galveston winter. S. E. GEORGE, G. F. A., 1000 Broadway, New York.

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ON THE BEAUTIFUL HALIFAX RIVER Delightful Winter Climate, Excellent Hotels

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ENGLAND PAYS ITS TRIBUTE TO WHITELEW REID, FRIEND

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The strong links of a sympathetic understanding unite the American ambassador and the English people. Never, in the long line of distinguished men who have represented the United States in England, has one failed to make his value felt individually and officially. Whitelaw Reid has held this great post longer than any of his predecessors, and with each year he impressed himself more vividly upon English society.

His regime has been one of peace—the waters of Anglo-American diplomacy were not deeply troubled, but this in no way lessened his public service, for with all the means in his power he labored with a tact and energy, a perseverance and a generosity "that were born of love for his work of further promoting the good relations already existing between the two countries. Countless people on both sides of the Atlantic have the memory of the splendid hospitality enjoyed at West park and at Dorchester house which rapidly became a social and diplomatic center; yet this was but one side of a many-sided and varied life.

Apart from the responsibilities and routine connected with his office, the study of history and of education, art, literature, and private friendships all claimed, and never in vain, a large portion of the ambassador's time, and no matter where he found himself, his charm of manner, great fund of knowledge and wide experience of life made him the delightful companion, the honored and welcome guest. Courteous and kindly to all, ever ready to share in joy, to help in need, it is small wonder that Mr. Reid gained the affection of his fellow men, as well as their esteem and respect for his high abilities and sterling qualities which enabled him to carve out his remarkable career.

One of his countrymen resident here writes: "He was a great and typical American." The Times concludes a great tribute to him with these words: "The best testimony of all to his success, however, is the approval of two successive Presidents, the confidence of the state department in Washington, the applause of his own countrymen and the friendship of the people of England, among whom for nearly eight years he has dwelt as ambassador."

England has done him honor. This has been expressed in the action of the King and in the measure of appreciation voiced by the statesmen and public men with whom he was associated. These, and the kindly thoughts of America and England rest gently on the gifted lady, without mention of whom no note on Mr. Reid can be complete, who so ably seconded his endeavors and shared in his aims and in his success.

FLAG PRESENTED TO FACTORY WORKERS

Col. J. Payson Bradley, inspector-general of the state G. A. R. and president of the Randall-Finchney Company of Jamaica Plain, yesterday presented to the factory employees a large American flag. The flag was raised at noon on the roof of the new building of the company on Atherton street. Between 200 and 300 employees, most of whom are young Lithuanians, assembled to witness the raising. Colonel Bradley asked all to stand by the colors, as it was as much their flag as anyone's. After saluting the flag the employees sang "America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" in their own language.

CHELSEA MAYOR TO BE GUEST

The Willard Club of Chelsea will tender a banquet to Mayor-elect Willard tonight in the Revere house, Boston. Invitations have been sent to more than 200 persons.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Quimby's Candy Shop
Special sale of Fancy Boxes, slightly soiled, Chocolates fresh and good, at just 1/2 regular price.

Special Chocolate Caramels, regular 25c quality, per lb. 12c. Regular 25c quality, per lb. 12c. Special Chocolate Chips, regular 25c quality, per lb. 12c. Special Chocolate Peppermints, regular 25c quality, per lb. 12c. Nut Caramels, per lb. 12c. Old Fashioned Chocolates, per lb. 12c. Best Granulated Sugar, per lb. 9c. 81 PORTLAND STREET

BOOKS

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of vols. purchased from any part of world. Correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, 349 Washington st., Boston.

LAWYERS

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Attorney and Counselor at Law.
1 Liberty Street, New York.

COUNSELLOR AT LAW
220 Broadway, Phone Worth 3790, N.Y.C.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor

29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

DECEASED AND PACKARD, LAWYERS
627-9 Merchants Trust Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

G. G. RIPLEY, LAWYER
PETTY BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

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1000 Masonic Temple
Phone Central 5891 CHICAGO

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE
5015 N. Clark Street
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Paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 City
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MANAGER WANTED
BUSINESS MANAGER wanted for an established photo engr. house; must be able to invest \$3000 or \$4000, fine opportunity. Add. W. F. CAIRNS, Atty., Lansing, Mich.

NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Examinations of candidates for certificates of qualification to serve as teachers and principals in the public schools of Boston will be held in the Boston Normal Schoolhouse, Huntington avenue, near the Fenway, during the week beginning Monday, January 27, 1913. Circulars containing detailed information with respect to these examinations may be obtained by application to the undersigned.

THORNTON D. APOLLONIO,
Secretary, School Committee.

AGENTS WANTED

Yields Bigger Salary
Because it's good for unlimited repeat orders; every housewife and 90% of the stores need it; sells quickly, 100% profit, all spare time, light, easy, to carry; no experience necessary; agents wanted, either sex; be your own boss, start now, write for free sample and full details. Dept. 222, DUNLAP MFG. CO., Bloomington, Ill.

HAVE YOU a few hours to spare? We want men or women in or out of town. No capital needed. An hour's work shows dollars earned in spare time. Pocket sample, 400 per cent profit. G. C. MFG. CO. (Dept. 300), 20 Warren st., New York.

POULTRY

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE WITH HENS

Mr. F. H. Dunlap of West Salisbury, N. H., in the past twenty-five years has cleared \$13,400.31 from hens. This is a remarkable record when it is known that Mr. Dunlap is employed ten hours a day in a store and all the time he has to put in with his hens is what he can get morning, noon and night. Nor does Mr. Dunlap get fancy prices for what he has to sell. He ships to Boston, and takes current quotations from the commission men there. Mr. Dunlap began in 1887 with twenty hens. In 1910 his poultry profits figured at \$188.00. Mr. Dunlap's hens have brought him a beautiful home, purchased a horse and carriage, sent three boys to school and college, besides saving something for a rainy day. Can others do equally well? "Sure thing," says Mr. Dunlap, "if they will wear out the soles of their shoes faster than they do the rest of their chair." The story of Mr. Dunlap's success and his methods is told in the book, "Side-Line Poultry Keeping," and it is only one out of a score of things to make one resolve to get next to the \$300,000,000 spent in the United States each year for poultry and eggs.

\$1,009.31 R. A. Richardson of Haverhill, Mass., a shoe cutter, made his hens pay him \$1,009.31 in 1910, and kept working at the bench at the same time. How he did it is told in "Side-Line Poultry Keeping." made for 15 cents a bushel and we think without a pen or a penning cage; how to make money with plucking, ducks and market gardening, how to buy and sell to advantage, how to pick out the laying hens, how to put down eggs so that they will keep a year, etc. It is valuable to every man who wishes to make money on the side and indispensable to the man who is looking forward to the free, independent life of the poultry farm. Ninety-six pages; illustrated. Price 50 cents, or with the American Poultry

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have filed deeds and record in their purchase of the mercantile property at 48 to 70 Canal street, junction of Market street, extending through to 141-163 Friend street. The transfer includes 22,137 square feet of land, taxed for \$243,100, on which is a large six-story brick building, taxed for \$56,000, making a total of \$300,000. Title was passed from the heirs of J. S. Paine and D. L. Shearer through the office of Meredith & Grew. Extensive improvements will be made after the expiration of the lease of the Paine Furniture Company, which has occupied the premises for nine years.

Another important sale of business property has been completed and deeds placed on record in the transfer from Richard W. Lodge to Reuben H. Kimball et al., of 13 and 14 Blackstone street, between Fulton and North streets. The lot extends through to 16 John street and contains 1322 square feet, assessed for \$47,000. The six-story building carries a valuation of \$6000 additional, making a total of \$53,000.

BACK BAY CONVEYANCES

The Franklin King estate has taken title to the four-story well-front brick dwelling at 872 Beacon street, near Audubon circle, valued by the assessors at \$19,000. Of this amount \$8200 is carried on 2980 square feet of land. Luke C. MacGuinness gave the deed.

The sale is reported of the three-story brick building at 234 Huntington avenue, near Massachusetts avenue, together with 2640 square feet of land, all assessed for \$21,800, the land value being \$15,800. George T. Craft is the buyer from Andrew F. Hetherston, deed coming through M. Joseph Kenney. Fred L. McGowan and George A. Dill were the brokers.

James M. Rothwell has purchased 48 Gloucester street, near Boylston street, owned by Dr. Thomas A. De Blois, consisting of a three-story brick residence and 1524 square feet of land. The assessed value is \$18,000, including \$11,000 on the lot. J. D. K. Willis & Co. negotiated the transaction.

BEACON HILL AND WEST END

Deeds have gone to record whereby the estate of Anna H. Tyler transfers title to 102 Mt. Vernon street. The purchaser is Percival Lovell, who owns the adjoining parcel and buys for investment. The property consists of a 3½-story brick dwelling, assessed for \$3800, and 882 square feet of land, valued at \$4200, making a total of \$10,000. Codman & Street were the brokers.

A small sale of property at 23 Norman street, between Green and South Marginal streets, has just been completed and deed recorded from Katie Finn to Minnie Polito. There is a three-story brick dwelling and 843 square feet of ground, all assessed for \$8200. The lot is valued at \$3400.

ANNOUNCES NEW OFFICES

Loren B. Towle of 16 State street has taken offices across the street in the Easton building at 15 State street.

DORCHESTER AND EAST BOSTON

Final papers have been passed in the sale for William Smith, Jr., to Charles Matlack of the frame three-apartment house and 4000 square feet of land at 23 Fabian street, Dorchester. The property has a total taxed value of \$6400. Llewellyn W. Vinal and Henderson & Ross were the brokers.

Charles Matlack has sold the three-apartment frame dwelling and 2500 square feet of land at 41 Wordsworth street, East Boston, to Goldie Swartz. The grantor has a total taxed value of \$4000, of which \$500 is on the land. The property was represented by Henderson & Ross and the grantee by Llewellyn W. Vinal.

Another Dorchester sale is that whereby John W. Bailey purchased the single frame dwelling and stable at 334-340 Norfolk avenue, junction of East Cottage street, with 24,814 square feet of land. It was owned by Vinton R. Wilson and is valued at \$12,000, \$5000 being on the land.

WEST ROXBURY AND BRIGHTON

James P. Fox has closed the purchase to 15 lots on Jamaica way, near the junction of Crafts street, with an area of 37,200 square feet, valued by the assessors at \$71,000. The grantor was the Morse Real Estate Trust.

Martha H. Dyer has sold to Joseph Cavanagh, who conveyed to Charles L. Lawson, two lots of vacant land, fronting on Brook street, near Bigelow street, containing 40,000 square feet, taxed for \$3800.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FARM SOLD

George W. Thompson has sold his stock and sugar farm situated in Le-moester, N. H., comprising 85 acres, with an old-fashioned farmhouse and various outbuildings, together with a maple sugar orchard of 800 maple trees, a sugar house, fully equipped with modern machinery for the manufacture of maple sugar and syrup, a fruit orchard and a tract of lumber land. The estate was sold to Frederick G. Snow of Brookline, who has already taken possession and is making improvements. The Chapin Farm Agency, Old South building, made the sale.

MASQUERADE IN CARY HOUSE

Recalling many celebrities of the colonial period, residents of Chelsea, Brookline, Winchester, Arlington, Medford and Boston, in costume, were guests at a New Year's reception in the old Cary house, Chelsea, last evening.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given: Commercial at 558, rear, ward 6—M. Cohen; frame shop. Legrange st., 305, ward 23; Robert T. Fowler; H. R. Duffin; frame dwelling. Arlington st., extension, ward 10; Paine Furniture Co.; frame locker. Montebello rd., 61, ward 23; J. Alfred Anderson, W. H. Andrews; frame tenements. Huntington av., 232-234, ward 10; Mrs. Jane L. Putnam; alter stores and tenements. Phillips st., 60, cor. Grove st., ward 11; H. Bornstein; alter stores and tenements. Commercial st., 210-212, ward 6; W. A. Gaston, tr.; W. C. Lincoln; alter merchandise. Atlantic av., 563, ward 7; Robert H. Gardner, tr.; alter mercantile. Washington st., 1485, ward 9; Robert Treat Paine, Jr.; alter stores and tenements. Hanover st., 228, ward 5; Mary R. Parker, F. A. Norcross; alter stores and tenements. 182-184, ward 6; Royal S. Wentworth, F. A. Norcross; alter stores and lofts.

CUSTOM DUTIES GAIN OVER FIVE MILLIONS IN YEAR JUST ENDED

Receipts of custom duties for the 12 calendar months of last year show an increase of \$3,414,479.58 over the figures for 1911, according to statistics made public by Stephen D. Salmon, auditor at the custom house on Tremont street. The total receipts for duties on imported merchandise, tonnage and miscellaneous charges amounted to \$27,435,911.96 for the year 1912, compared with \$22,021,432.38 for the calendar year preceding.

August receipts were the largest for last year, \$2,048,236.03 being added to the coffers of the treasury department for that period. Last month was the lowest for the year, the receipts amounting to \$1,573,705.20.

Month	Amount	Month	Amount
Jan.	\$1,573,705.20	Oct.	\$2,048,236.03
Feb.	2,176,388.70	Nov.	2,174,481.31
March	2,207,653.61	Dec.	2,568,236.54
April	2,348,440.40	Jan.	2,720,439.43
May	2,679,498.82	Feb.	1,573,705.20
June	2,128,095.68	March	2,207,653.61
July	2,524,184.64	April	2,348,440.40
Total	\$27,435,911.96		

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW MISSIONARY HOME IS BEGUN

NEWTON, Mass.—Work on the construction of a new missionary home starts today on the site of the old Walker missionary home at 144 Hancock street, Abundant, that was burned last April. Walter R. Forbush, public buildings commissioner, issued a permit Wednesday.

Costing approximately \$40,000, the structure will be of concrete, brick and wood, with a slate roof, in the form of the letter "T," and with a frontage of 72 feet. The main section of the building will be 72x38 feet, while the wings measure 36x38 feet. On the first floor there will be a large reception hall and nine rooms, and on the second floor 17 rooms, while the third floor will contain eight.

Like the old Walker home, the new building will serve to accommodate the families of the Congregational missionaries. Coolidge & Carlson of Boston are the architects.

NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING IS HELD

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The annual "neighborhood meeting" of the Lexington branch of the National Woman's Alliance is held this afternoon in the Lexington First Parish church, with Mrs. Louise H. Putnam presiding. The presidents and one delegate from 15 of the neighboring alliances are guests. Mrs. George H. Root, president of the Winchester Woman's Alliance, speaks on "The Social Service Council of Unitarian Women."

BILL SEEKS TO END STRIKE

Seeking to bring to an end the strike of the shoe cutters in Haverhill and to have the defendants refrain from interfering with business, the Gale Shoe Manufacturing Company of Haverhill brought a bill in the superior court today against Michael Tracey and other officers and members of the United Shoe Workers of America. Damages are also claimed. An order of motion returnable on Jan. 7 was issued.

TAXABLE TOTAL RAISED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Total taxable property listed for taxation in Wakefield this year exceeds by nearly \$500,000 any previous year, as a result of building operations for the past year and the bringing to light of some \$200,000 worth of taxable personal property.

SETTLEMENT CHILDREN PLAY

The Frances E. Willard Settlement kept open house at 44 Chambers street yesterday afternoon. Children's exercises held at 4 o'clock included a cantata of nursery rhyme characters, folk dances, Russian, children's polka and the lassic dances.

CHINAMEN CELEBRATE 1913

Boston Chinamen will continue to celebrate the new year until Jan. 16. The celebration began yesterday as an act of allegiance to the new Chinese republic.

THREE SHIP CHANNELS INCLUDED IN PLANS OF BOSTON PORT BOARD

Dredging of a main ship channel from President roads to the sea, 2000 feet wide and 45 feet deep, and two ship channels from the roads to the inner harbor, each 40 feet deep and 1200 feet wide, which will be urged on Congress this year, are included in the plans of the port directors as submitted in their first annual report to the Legislature late Wednesday.

A supplementary report by Joseph A. Conry calls for appropriations aggregating \$50,000,000 for the continuance of an active program on a broad scale and calls for a demand on the New York Central lines to fulfill the promise to build approaches to the property owned by the state at East Boston. The directors ask for an extension of the time in which they are to submit a comprehensive plan. Entrances in the foreign trade (December partly estimated) were 3,061,272 net tons, against 2,907,821 net tons in 1911, and in the coastwise trade (December partly estimated) were 12,381,358 gross tons, against 11,005,887 gross tons in 1911. Value of foreign trade for the year ending June 30, 1912, domestic imports and exports only, was \$193,985,187 against \$188,131,522 in 1911. Including the Canadian in-transit business, total value of foreign trade was \$234,918,975, against \$220,837,368 in 1911.

SCHOOL BOARD VOTES \$145,000 TO INCREASE MAXIMUM SALARY

Complying with the request of the Boston Elementary Teachers' Club the Boston school committee last evening voted to apply the \$145,000 available for the increase of salaries of elementary teachers to raising the maximum. The ruling includes an extension of service before reaching the maximum for those not already enjoying it. The increase will go at once to the teachers who were entitled to the maximum under the old system of grading. The others will have to serve an additional three years before attaining the highest salary.

Under the old system assistants in elementary schools and teachers of sewing and cooking served 10 years before they reached the maximum of \$1036. Three years are now added in each of the three years, making a total increase of \$144, and a maximum salary of \$1176. Under the old system the elementary teachers assigned to boys reached their maximum of \$1090 after 11 years of service. Under the new arrangement this maximum has been advanced three years with the same rate of increase—\$48 a year—until the final maximum of \$1294 is reached on and after 14 years of service.

Under the old system first assistants in kindergartens reached their maximum of \$888 at the end of six years; under the new the maximum of \$1032 will be reached in nine years. First assistants in kindergartens reached the old maximum of \$720 in six years; they will reach the new maximum of \$864 after nine years of service. Assistant instructors in manual training reached the old maximum of \$1002 in six years; they will get the full maximum of \$1236 under the new system at the end of nine years of service.

Having just completed an inspection of every school in the city, Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole has recommended these changes in fire drills: More than one exit from a building in case of fire, for pupils to be drilled in opening main doors on fire signal, for one signal to be sounded when two schools are connected and for the removal of small children from the upper floors of buildings, where they would be required to use the fire escapes.

MR. YOUNG LEFT ESTATE OF \$400,000

DEDHAM—The will of Isaiah C. Young of Brookline was allowed Wednesday in the Norfolk probate court. The inventory shows \$20,000 in real estate and \$380,000 in personal property, and Emma G. Young, the widow, and the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co. were appointed executors with sureties of \$600,000 each.

PARK EXPERTS SPEAK

Addresses were made at the dinner of the Horticultural Club of Boston at the Parker house last evening by J. B. Shea, superintendent of public grounds and Jackson Dawson, superintendent of Arnold arboretum.

SHIPPING NEWS

As usual, the supply of haddock was greater at T wharf today than any other variety of fresh groundfish, and yet the demand for that fish was so great that the price jumped to 6½ cents per pound, and most of the other varieties sold cheaper than the quotations of Wednesday. Approximately 170,000 pounds of haddock was in, and the next highest receipts were 35,000 pounds of cod. The other kinds of fish totaled much less than these figures. Nine vessels were in with fares, a larger fleet than has arrived any one day this week. Arrivals were: Steamer Crest 50,000 pounds, steamer Foam 52,000, schooners Onato 09,000, Ellen & Mary 17,400, John J. Fallon 30,000, Elizabeth W. Nunan 16,200, Manomet 6500, Rose Standish 2900 and Jeannette 5700. Dealers' prices follow: Steak cod \$9, market cod \$4.75, haddock \$6.50, pollock \$4.50, large hake \$6.75, medium hake \$4.75 and cusk \$3.75.

Reports from Gloucester today state that the netters brought in about 60,000 pounds of fresh fish, mostly pollock, to that port. From Provincetown come advices that the fleet of shore fishermen are bending sails and getting ready to start fishing.

A total of 520 crates of live lobsters arrived here today on board the Boston & Yarmouth line steamer Boston from Yarmouth, N. S. In addition to the lobsters, the Boston brought considerable salt and fresh fish to local dealers.

Drifting in toward Vineyard sound on a westerly tide a piece of wreckage about 30 feet long was sighted by Captain O'Donnell of the New York steamer H. F. Dimock, which arrived Wednesday afternoon. It was apparently the bottom of some wreck, and when last seen was about two miles west by north half north of Pollock Rip lightship, in the path of shipping.

Five United States torpedo boat destroyers belonging to the fourth flotilla, sailed from Charlestown navy yard this morning bound for Newport. They were the Patterson, the Ammen, the Burrows, the Monaghan and Trippe. After loading a supply of oil fuel, the destroyers will rendezvous at Cuba for the winter maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet.

Although expected to arrive in port Wednesday the Danish steamship L. P. Holmbad from Copenhagen was compelled to put into Louisburg, C. B., to replenish her coal supply and will not arrive here until tomorrow.

Due to arrive in Boston on Jan. 9, the White Star line steamship Arabic is now speeding across the Atlantic from Liverpool and Queenstown with a passenger list of five sailors, 85 second cabin and 424 steerage passengers.

Scallops are exceptionally plentiful on the shoals of Nantucket this year, about 400 gallons having been shipped from the island every day since early in October. Four firms are represented in Nantucket, which is about the only place on the coast where scallops are found to any extent.

PORT OF BOSTON

Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Tg Confidence, Kemp, Salem, twg bg Tipton, for Hampton roads.
Tg Neponset, Sears, Provincetown, Mass.

Cleared
Str Santiago, Gavitt, Galveston.
Str Gloucester, McDorman, Norfolk.
Str Indian, Rayne, Philadelphia.
Str H F Dimock, O'Donnell, New York.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Sailed
Tg Standard, New York, twg bg S O Co No 57.
Torpedo boats Monaghan, Trippe, Burrows, Patterson and Ammen, Newport; str Santiago, Galveston; Gloucester, Norfolk; Indian, Philadelphia; H F Dimock, New York.
Steam lighter Reliance, Newburyport.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 1—Arrd schr Lewiston, Ginn, Bermuda.
KEY WEST, Jan. 1—Arrd, str Colorado, Galveston, and left for New York.
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1—Arrd str Albenga, Santos; Ceiba, Ceiba.

NEWPORT NEWS, Jan. 1—Arrd str Berwindale, Havana.
NORFOLK, Jan. 1—Arrd strs Margam Abbey, Port Arthur, and proceeded for Rotterdam; Tanager, Baltimore; schr Bayard Hopkins, Harrison, Baltimore.

PORTLAND, Jan. 1—Arrd twg Valley Forge, Philadelphia, twg bgs Spring and Ephrata.
NORFOLK, Jan. 1—Sld str Juniata, Boston.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1—Arrd, strs Ulstermore, Liverpool; Lovland, Felton; Powhatan, Providence, and left to return; Merrimack, Jacksonville via Savannah.
BOCA GRANDE, Fla, Jan 1—Arrd str Wilhelmina, Key West.

CAPE HENRY, Jan 1—Pad in str Ker-shaw, Boston for Newport News and Baltimore.
DIAMOND SHOAL, N C, Jan 1—Pad the lightship, sch Albert W. Robinson, Darien for New York; str supposed Dorothy, Boca Grande, bound north.

GALVESTON, Jan 1—Arrd strs Viking, New Orleans; Northtown, Tampico.
GEORGETOWN, S C, Jan 1—Arrd, str Theo Weems, Charleston, S C.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1—Arrd, strs Trabnoch, Narik via Halifax; Itasca, Providence; Delaware, New York.
Arrived at Delaware breakwater, schrs Wm. Thomas Moore, New York; Wm. P. Hood, Philadelphia for Fall River; Clarence H. Venner, do for Portland; Malcolm Baxter Jr., do for Boston.

PROCESS OF MAKING RUBBER CHEMICALLY BECOMES SIMPLE

By DR. GILBERT J. FOWLER
TO the outsider the processes and terminology of the chemical laboratory appear occult and mysterious and he sometimes fails to realize that the epoch-making discoveries which are announced from time to time are not the result, in the main at any rate, of happy accident, but of careful study and reasoning, the thoughtful tracing of effects back to cause.

In the case of the recent lecture by Prof. W. H. Perkin, F. R. S., announcing the artificial production of rubber, terms such as "polymerization," "synthesis," "molecule," "conjugated double linkings," etc., may prove stumbling blocks to the lay mind and the following article is written in the hope of conveying to the readers of the Monitor a little light on a difficult but exceedingly interesting subject.

Chemistry Defined

Modern chemistry is built up on a series of mental conceptions, which no one imagines to be final truth, but which serve as "way-marks" leading to further discovery. Thus the properties of matter are conceived of by the chemist as centering ground fundamental units known as atoms, which again unite to form molecules. By a close study of the numberless substances coming under his observation, the chemist is able to reach certain conclusions as to the way in which molecules are constructed or built up. These conclusions he embodies in formulae, which like the formulae of mathematics are really condensed expressions of certain relationships. In the one case of atoms and molecules, in the other of numbers.

When a chemist sets about the artificial production of a naturally occurring substance like rubber, he first endeavors to pull it to pieces and then to put it together again, just as one might make a new watch, if once he had taken to pieces a watch supplied by a watchmaker and had also carefully examined the structure of the component parts.

In this case of indiarubber an Englishman, Grenville Williams, in 1860 was the first to isolate a very important product of decomposition known as isoprene. He obtained this by distilling rubber and found it to be a hydrocarbon, i. e., to consist solely of the elements carbon and hydrogen. He also noticed that on keeping, this hydrocarbon changed to a viscid substance, which on heating was converted into a rubber-like body.

stance, which on heating was converted into a rubber-like body.

Making Synthetic Rubber

Here we have the two processes, the analysis of the rubber by heat, yielding isoprene, the reverse process, i. e., the synthesis or building up of rubber from the isoprene thus formed. The process by which the isoprene spontaneously changes back to rubber is known as "polymerization." A physical analogy would be the clotting of the minute globules of cream in milk to form butter. In the case of polymerization the actual chemical molecules join together to form larger aggregates.

In 1882 Professor, now Sir William Tilden, described methods of polymerizing isoprene and showed that if this hydrocarbon could be obtained cheaply the synthetic production of indiarubber could be accomplished. He at the same time proposed the proper chemical formula for isoprene, a necessary preliminary to any process for its artificial production.

In 1892 Tilden showed specimens of undoubted rubber, capable of vulcanization, which had been produced by the polymerization of isoprene. Both Tilden and numerous other workers found that other hydrocarbons, akin to isoprene, showed a tendency to polymerize to rubber-like bodies.

The study of these hydrocarbons led to the conclusion that their atomic structure could be expressed by a formula based on a skeleton of carbon atoms arranged in what is known as a "conjugated double linking"—C-C-C-C. In no case, however, could the polymerization of the hydrocarbon be brought about with any certainty.

Late Discovery Peculiar

The recent discovery which has caused so much interest to be taken in synthetic rubber is a method for converting isoprene or kindred hydrocarbon into rubber, practically quantitatively.

It was discovered independently by an English chemist, Mr. Matthews, and a German chemist, Professor Harries. The former, in ignorance of Professor Harries' work applied for a patent three months before the latter, although Professor Harries was actually the first to announce his discovery. The method consists simply in leaving the hydrocarbon in contact with metallic sodium.

The addition of sodium to isoprene

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York	Jan. 2
Hollig, Olav, for Copenhagen	Jan. 2
Lapland, for Antwerp via Dover	Jan. 2
La Touraine, for Havre	Jan. 2
Canberra, for Glasgow	Jan. 2
America, for Hamburg	Jan. 2
Berlin, for Mediterranean ports	Jan. 2
Canada, for Liverpool	Jan. 2
Celtic, for Liverpool	Jan. 2
George Washington, for Bremen	Jan. 2
Italia, for Naples	Jan. 2
Lancia, for Mediterranean ports	Jan. 2
Minnehaha, for London	Jan. 2
New York, for Southampton	Jan. 2
Rotterdam, for Rotterdam	Jan. 2
Adriatic, for Mediterranean ports	Jan. 2
Gothenburg, for Rotterdam	Jan. 2
Kronland, for Antwerp via Dover	Jan. 2
Oceanic, for Southampton	Jan. 2
Patricia, for Hamburg	Jan. 2
La Savoie, for Havre	Jan. 2
Madonna, for Mediterranean ports	Jan. 2
La Provence, for Rotterdam	Jan. 2
Kursk, for Rotterdam	Jan. 2
Minnehaha, for London	Jan. 2
Pannonia, for Mediterranean ports	Jan. 2
Chirico, for Havre	Jan. 2
St. Paul, for Southampton	Jan. 2
Lusitania, for Liverpool	Jan. 2
Oceanic, for Mediterranean ports	Jan. 2
Stamula, for Liverpool	Jan. 2
Terminia, for Naples	Jan. 2
Zeeland, for Antwerp via Dover	Jan. 2
Breslau, for Bremen	Jan. 2
La Provence, for Rotterdam	Jan. 2
President Grant, for Hamburg	Jan. 2
Germania, for Mediterranean ports	Jan. 2
Chicago, for Havre	Jan. 2
Franklin, for Mediterranean ports	Jan. 2
Minnehaha, for London	Jan. 2
Philadelphia, for Southampton	Jan. 2
Principe di Piemonte, for Naples	Jan. 2
Celtic, for Mediterranean ports	Jan. 2
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Bremen	Jan. 2
New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam	Jan. 2
Mauretania, for Liverpool	Jan. 2
Patricia, for Hamburg	Jan. 2
C. F. Tietzen, for Copenhagen	Jan. 2
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg	Jan. 2
La Lorraine, for Havre	Jan. 2
America, for Mediterranean ports	Jan. 2
Gothenburg, for Rotterdam	Jan. 2
Czar, for Rotterdam	Jan. 2
Mauretania, for Southampton	Jan. 2
Mesaba, for New York	Jan. 2
Venezia, for Mediterranean ports	Jan. 2

Sailings from Boston

Sailings from Boston	Jan. 2
Arctic, for Liverpool	Jan. 2
Numbat, for Glasgow	Jan. 2
Ivernia, for Liverpool	Jan. 2
Metrolina, for Glasgow	Jan. 2
Sailings from Philadelphia	Jan. 2
Memphis, for Antwerp	Jan. 2
Haverford, for Antwerp	Jan. 2
Manitou, for Liverpool	Jan. 2
Marquette, for Antwerp	Jan. 2
Sailings from Portland, Me.	Jan. 2
Canada, for Liverpool	Jan. 2
Corinthian, for Glasgow	Jan. 2
Sailings from Montreal	Jan. 2
All sailings from St. John, Halifax, or Portland, Me., during winter.	Jan. 2

WESTBOUND

Majestic, for Southampton.....	Jan. 25
Mesaba, for London.....	Jan. 25
Patricia, for New York.....	Jan. 25
Sailings from Boston	
Scitlan, for Glasgow.....	Jan. 14
Arabic, for Liverpool.....	Jan. 14
Summit, for Glasgow.....	Jan. 16
Ivernia, for Liverpool.....	Jan. 21
Protetian, for Glasgow.....	Jan. 30
Sailings from Philadelphia	
Monomeie, for Antwerp.....	Jan. 3
Havegood, for Antwerp.....	Jan. 11
Manitou, for Liverpool.....	Jan. 11
Marquette, for Antwerp.....	Jan. 31
Sailings from Portland, Me.	
Canadian, for Glasgow.....	Jan. 2
Canada, for New York.....	Jan. 15
Corinthian, for Glasgow.....	Jan. 20
Sailings from Montreal	
All sailings from St. John, Halifax, or Portland, Me., during winter.	

WESTBOND

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

FAMOUS TRIAL MAY
BE COMMEMORATED
BY SPECIAL TABLET

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—A question of great interest was raised recently in the House of Lords by Lord Curzon, who is especially entitled to speak on the subject, touching the memory of Warren Hastings. Lord Curzon asked the first commissioner of works if he would consider the desirability of adding to the commemorative tablets on the floor of Westminster hall a tablet designating the spot where Warren Hastings stood for his trial. Two of the present places, Lord Curzon said, denoted the spots where King Charles I. and Lord Stafford stood for their trials. The trial of Warren Hastings in the same hall equally deserved commemoration. More fortunate than King Charles or Lord Stafford, he was nevertheless one of the most remarkable and pathetic figures in English history. If a tablet recording his trial were placed in the hall it would not only commemorate one of the most striking episodes in our history, but would do something towards offering a tardy reparation to a singularly ill-treated man.

Earl Beauchamp, in reply, agreed that the trial of Warren Hastings in Westminster hall and the famous oratory to which it gave rise fully deserved commemoration by means of a tablet, and he proposed to consult with Lord Curzon as to the exact spot on which Warren Hastings stood for his trial.

The trial of Warren Hastings, which lasted for no less than nine years, from 1786 to 1795, was one of the most memorable public events during the closing years of the eighteenth century.

DELHI CATHEDRAL
PLAN ADVOCATED

(Special to the Monitor)

LAHORE, India—In his annual charge to the clergy of his diocese the bishop of Lahore gave it as his opinion that the new capital of India should be provided with a cathedral, and one, moreover, that would be a worthy companion to the Jama Masjid, the magnificent temple possessed by the Muhammadans.

From this it would appear that the bishop of Lahore contemplates the formation of a new Delhi diocese, with a bishop in residence at Delhi. Or possibly he may be thinking of the scheme reported in the Guardian as one that might shortly come into operation, namely, the division of the Anglican province of India and Ceylon into two, and the establishment of archbishoprics at Delhi and Madras. Still, whatever arrangement may be come to, it is to be hoped that any structure erected may be worthy of the opportunity offered.

RUBBER TREES IN QUEENSLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The healthy appearance and rapid growth of such rubber trees as are planted at the Ramatunga state nursery are evidence of the fact that the soil, climate, and rainfall in North Queensland are all that can be desired for the cultivation of rubber.

NEW CHINA LETS LIGHT
IN ON SUPERSTITION

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—How the development of China is frequently retarded will be understood by a little knowledge of the native belief in fungshui, a superstition in connection with the worship of ancestors which has the greatest hold on the Chinese mind.

The Chinese have come to believe that the comfortable sepulture of their ancestors will redound to their own comfort, and they go so far as to entertain such extraordinary notions that a certain union of the elements of nature, the nature of the soil, and the configuration of the ground will produce a felicitous combination which will incidentally vouchsafe riches, honor and posterity to them. So many different elements have to be considered in determining the lucky sites that the professors of geomancy are easily able to make a living out of the gullibility of their employers.

When it is added that in building a house, in fixing on a site for an ancestral hall, in commencing a temple, and in numerous other projects and businesses, these doctors of geomancy have to be consulted, it may readily be seen that in the hands of clever and designing men there is plenty of scope for lucrative employment.

Superstition Is Barrier

In constructing railways, in opening mines, or in other enterprises which alter the configuration of a locality there is no greater obstacle than fungshui. For instance, the railway between Kwoloon (Hongkong) and Canton had its route deviated in certain places out of respect for the susceptibilities of the natives through which the line passed. Now it is reported that the opening of the rich mineral wealth around the North river is being opposed by natives on account of fungshui. Trouble has arisen in the

BRITISH HOUSE MAY HONOR WARREN HASTINGS



(Copyright by Messrs. Valentine & Sons, Dundee)

Westminster hall, in which tablets mark places where King Charles I. and Lord Stafford stood for their trials

LONDON INCREASES
LEAD ON LIVERPOOL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The values of the total imports and exports, excluding coastwise goods, of the six leading ports of the United Kingdom for the years 1911 and 1910, were as follows:

	1911	1910
London	£308,202,536	£290,330,063
Liverpool	326,439,017	349,979,089
Hull	71,453,077	73,234,653
Manchester (incl. Ling. Inland)	54,143,473	47,434,206
Southampton	47,216,924	45,825,337
Glasgow	47,135,593	44,064,122

From this it will be seen that London and Liverpool are fairly close competitors for the first place, and that during 1911 London's trade increased by a little under £8,000,000, whilst that of Liverpool declined by somewhat more than £4,000,000. The figures for the whole of the United Kingdom were £1,237,035,959 for 1911, as compared with £1,212,402,841 for 1910.

BETTER HOUSING
WANTED IN INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRAS, India—The second annual meeting of the All-India sanitary conference was held at the invitation of the Madras government, in the Council Chamber. The report of the delegates showed the pressing necessity of the better housing of the working classes throughout India. Some of the statistics presented at the conference revealed that in Bombay there are 53 houses, inhabited by 400 persons. The one-room tenements number 166,337, giving an average of 4.47 persons per room.

The resolutions passed at the close of the conference affirmed that among the most urgently needed schemes of sanitary reform in India were town planning schemes in congested areas, and better housing of the working classes.

PARSIS IN BOMBAY
RECOGNIZE NEED OF
RELIGIOUS REFORM

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—The necessity of religious reform was the dominant note of the presidential speech made by Hormasji Wadia at the third annual conference of the Zoroastrian community of Bombay.

Social reform, he said, was religious reform in this sense, that if social practices existed which were degrading and detrimental and which their reason and conscience alike condemned, and if those practices were the natural outcome of what were called religious beliefs, unless those beliefs were shaken the social practices could not be wholly eradicated. These religious beliefs were not in accordance with the religion of Zoroaster, they were based on interpretations made in later days under alien influence. They did not wish, he explained, to keep Zoroastrianism a mere name but to make it an active and living force.

Mr. Wadia went on to point out that this could not be done unless the position of the priesthood was raised. It was the community, he said, which had made the priesthood what it was, and it was the community alone as a whole that could and should remedy the scandal that existed.

If the priests continued to be supported only by the rich and powerful could they be surprised if they became their sycophants and flatterers?

If, however, they knew that they derived their position and their authority from the support of the community as a whole, they would regard themselves as the servants and friends of no individual and no class but of the community as a whole and of the community alone. Then they would be able to speak with adequate authority and courage, and they would be listened to with respect and reverence.

At a later stage of the proceedings the conference decided to raise a fund for the improvement of the condition of the Parsi priesthood.

NEW RHINE BRIDGE
PROJECT FAVORED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The long discussed project of building another bridge across the Rhine will in all probability soon become realized. The site intended is near Karlsruhe, at a very wide part of the river. It has been estimated that the expense of the construction will amount to more than 5,000,000 marks, and this is the reason why the matter has remained so long in abeyance.

Now, however, a number of influential persons have formed themselves into a committee to further the scheme, and Dr. Siegrift, the head boroughmaster of Karlsruhe, has just been to Berlin to discuss way and means with General von Heeringen, the Prussian minister of war. The bridge, when built, will form a connecting link between Baden and the Palatinate, and will be of considerable strategic importance. The project has the warmest support of the military authorities in consequence.

DENMARK TO USE
SWEDISH POWER

(Special to the Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—According to an agreement made between the Svenska kraftaktiebolaget at Malmö and the Nordsjällandska elektricitets-och sparsvaktiebolaget, electricity will be supplied to Denmark from the Swedish waterpower stations on the river Lagan. The electricity will be transmitted by means of high tension cables running underneath the Oresund. The delivery will amount to 10,000,000 kilowatt hours within a few years.

BELGIAN COLLIERIES
SHOW LOWER YIELD

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—According to a return issued recently giving statistics for the Belgian coal industry during 1911, it appears that 127 collieries were in working, 59 of which finished the year with a profit of 17,677,250f., the deficit in the case of the 68 others amounting to 20,801,350f.

This was the first time since 1881 that a deficit was recorded in the Belgian coal industry. The output was the lowest since 1905, amounting to 23,053,540 tons, a decrease of 3.6 per cent as compared with 1910. The value of the output, however, is estimated at 340,278,800f., the average price per ton being therefore 14.76f., or 17c. higher than in 1910.

The total number of workers employed in the coal mines during 1911 was 144,054 the average number of working days per person 298, and the average production for all hands 160 tons. The net average daily wages for all classes of workers was 4.50f., as compared with 4.30f. in 1910, and it was found that wages formed 56.7 per cent of the total expenses of working.

EXCELLENCE OF
WOOL MARKED IN
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—A satisfactory feature in connection with this season's series of wool sales in Adelaide is the all-round excellence of the wool. The state has long had a high reputation for the quality of its fleeces and the high prices paid by other countries for South Australian pedigreed sheep shows that there is no falling off in this regard.

Speaking on this subject recently the minister of agriculture, the Hon. T. Pascoe, M. L. C., said the pastoral industry of Australia was the largest in the world and more than double that of any other nation. A high standard had been attained in South Australia and through careful management the wool production had been raised to a maximum capacity.

Sheep had been produced which not only carried a greater bulk of wool than was hitherto experienced, but the quality was such that it commanded the attention of buyers from all parts of the world.

FRANCO-BRITISH
CUSTOMS POINTS
TO BE CONSIDERED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—A customs congress is about to be held in Paris, and the British Chamber of Commerce in the city are inviting British shippers to send in representations regarding reforms in international customs regulations, for consideration at the congress.

The refund of duty on commercial travelers' samples and on goods re-exported for repair, will be dealt with and other questions of a kindred sort which are liable to come up for discussion at the congress. The proposed increase of duty on silk has been squashed by the French parliamentary customs commission.

RUSSIA TO CHANGE
HEIR DESIGNATE

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—It has been considered advisable to make a change in the order of succession to the throne of Russia, and it is believed that the Grand Duke Dimitri Pavlovitch will be considered as the heir designate. The grand duke is cousin of the Czar, and a son of the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch.

WALES AND IRELAND
MONOPOLIZE WORK
IN BRITISH CHAMBER

Home Rule Bill Passes Its Committee Stage and the House of Commons Goes on With Disestablishment

MAJORITY DROPS

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—There is but little variation in the parliamentary tune at present, the Celtic duet, with home rule a strong if discordant first and Welsh disestablishment a rather half hearted, if equally discordant second, still holds the first place in the program.

The searcher after political interest takes refuge in question time. As far as home rule is concerned, the report stage has been deferred until after the holidays, and when the announcement was made there were not a few on both sides of the House—those who are growing weary of the long continued wrangle—who breathed a sigh of relief. Every concession on the part of the government ought to reduce the opposition's cause of complaint, although this seems to make little difference to its strength and bitterness.

Like a certain noted character in fable, however, who tried to fall in with the expressed opinions of everybody he chanced to meet as to the manner in which he and his donkey should travel together, with the result that he pleased nobody, the prime minister has succeeded in pleasing nobody in the reorganization of his program.

Change Is Not Liked

Home rule was deferred until after the holidays and Welsh disestablishment taken continuously up to that time. This did not please the Irish Nationalists, who were promised a bill through the House before the holidays; neither does it please the supporters or opponents of Welsh disestablishment, who recognize that the week before the holidays, with members hovering like "the butler" to get away, is not quite an ideal time for the consideration of a first class measure.

The committee stage of the home rule bill was brought to a triumphant and fitting conclusion the other evening by the final fall of the guillotine, which had been fixed for 10:30 and which shut out from discussion four schedules and 14 pages of amendments.

The House then embarked on a long series of divisions, the tramping in and out of the division lobbies lasting almost continuously until after midnight. In all eight divisions were taken, the government majority ranging from 137 to 126 and at the conclusion of the last division, and so of the committee stage, there was a great demonstration on the part of Ministerialists, members rising in their places and waving hats and handkerchiefs and order sheets, and cheering loudly as Mr. Asquith and his colleagues passed out of the Chamber.

Mr. Gladstone Reasonable

The debate on Welsh disestablishment on the following day was perhaps chiefly interesting because of the tone of reasonableness introduced into the discussion by a singularly thoughtful speech from Mr. Gladstone, Liberal member for Kilmarnock Burghs, and grandson of the famous statesman.

Whether one agreed with his contention or not that the way of peace was to leave the Welsh church in possession of its specific endowments and only alienate the title, it was impossible not to accord the heartiest approval to the general tone of the speech, its welcome air of reasonableness and its appeal to the government to let their sense of justice be tempered with clemency and generosity.

It was a vigorous appeal and it required all the efforts of the government whips to secure a victory, for when the amendment went to division it was found that the government majority had sunk to 50. The announcement of the figures was greeted with loud cries of "Saved by the Irish!" and as the number of Nationalists who voted for the government was 73, there was some truth in the taunt.

It is, however, a constitutional platitude which is often forgotten by the Unionists that as long as the union is complete the Irish members are in theory at any rate an integral part of the representation of the United Kingdom, and have a right to vote upon any and every question without having their bona fides questioned.

AEROPLANE HEIGHT
RECORD IS BROKEN

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—A telegram from Tunis announces that M. Garros has beaten the altitude record of 17,880 feet, set up by M. Legagneux at Issy-les-Moulineaux in September last by nearly 800 feet. The altitude attained by M. Garros was 18,670 feet. The time occupied by the aviator in reaching this height was 1h. and 11m.

GREAT FORWARD MOVEMENT
FOR LABOR PARTY OUTLINED

Ramsay Macdonald Sees Radical Improvement of Workers' Conditions Ahead With Nationalization of Certain Monopolies Such as Land Mines and Railways

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Before leaving for India, where Ramsay Macdonald will sit on the royal commission appointed to inquire into the Indian civil service, the leader of the Labor party addressed a special message to his followers through the columns of the Daily Citizen.

Mr. Macdonald's first statement was one of satisfaction at the growth of the Labor movement in England. The party was entering a new state of energy and usefulness and was again strengthening its grip on the country.

Looking beyond the Labor movement as existent in Great Britain, Mr. Macdonald said that a study of the movement in France and Germany and conversations with the leaders of the movements had convinced him that they were all moving along the same lines. Mr. Macdonald then went on to outline the great forward movement for which he declared the Labor party was ready.

A social policy and program inclusive of the radical improvement of condition of the workers of the country, the strengthening of trade unionism, and the nationalization of certain monopolies such as land, mines and railways, must be taken up, and to carry it through the party must group together and concentrate. One parliamentary session would

not see these all-important questions solved, but propaganda work must be done to educate the minds of the people to a recognition of the fine human idealism which finds expression through the Labor movement. Mr. Macdonald then passed to the subject of discipline in the party itself.

It was a question which he would not have agreed to raise if all members had accepted liberty of individual action without pushing it to the extreme of license. If any member habitually placed his own self-will before party decisions, said the leader of the Labor party, he must really settle with himself whether he was entitled to a meeting of colleagues to discuss and vote upon party decisions which he had no intention of respecting.

"When I see that some of our critics are praying for a Parnell," added Mr. Macdonald, "I always wonder what a Parnell would do with them? The duty of loyalty to the party lay not only with the party itself, but with the constituencies who, instead of encouraging every free lance should insist on loyalty to the declared policy of the party. A united movement meant a strong movement and in the great fight they were urging strength and unity were essentials.

SIR HUGH CLIFFORD
IS REASSURING OVER
GOLD COAST COINAGE

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Sir Hugh Clifford, K. C. M. G., the newly appointed governor of the Gold Coast colony; F. S. James, C. M. G., recently acting governor of southern Nigeria, and T. F. Burrows, comptroller of customs in southern Nigeria, were entertained to dinner at the Exchange hotel, by G. A. Moore, chairman of the African trade section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. A representative gathering of west African merchants was invited to meet them.

The chairman, in proposing the toast of "The Gold Coast," congratulated Sir Hugh Clifford upon his appointment, remarking that it was not often that a new governor came to them having already won his spurs; they usually saw those acquired after a period spent on the west coast. Owing to the fact that the Gold Coast was in a more advanced condition with regard to the use of currency than perhaps any other colony on the coast, difficulties which, notwithstanding every possible foresight, were bound to arise with the introduction of a new currency, would probably make themselves apparent in the Gold Coast colony first.

As merchants they were naturally anxious that this new departure should be accompanied by as little disturbance of trade as possible, but the suspicious character of the natives in the first place, and the possibility that some of their foreign neighbors, when the new coinage came into their hands, might by word or act, imply that it was not as valuable as British sterling silver and therefore engender that distrust which they were so anxious to avoid, were dangers which African merchants as a whole could not overlook.

Sir Hugh Clifford said he felt certain that the representatives of the generation present on the coast would exercise as far as possible an influence in favor of the new currency and do their best to get the natives to accept it without suspicion. He had served a number of colonies, but the best men he had served in the world were European mercantile and planting communities. It had been discovered during the last 50 years that the world had a right to the riches from every quarter, and it was the trade of the world which placed those riches to the advantage of those who engaged in that great work.

H. Cotterell, referring to Nigeria, described it as being one of the most wealthy and valuable gems of the British empire.

DOMINIONS' OWN
PACIFIC FLEET IS
PLAN FAVORED

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The minister of finance and defense, Mr. Allen, previous to his departure for London, was the guest at a banquet given by the citizens of Wellington. The speech of the evening bore on the subject of military and naval defense.

Mr. Allen said that the ideal he had in his mind was that the countries in the southern seas should keep open their own trade routes. He considered that the Pacific fleet should be maintained wholly by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and later on by Africa and India. The usefulness of the fleet would be much impaired if it were simply built up for local purposes. If the Pacific fleet was to be an effective fighting section it must be under one control.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN
SCOTLAND IS LESS

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The report issued recently by the Scottish local government board on unemployment shows a large decrease in the operations of the distress committees throughout Scotland. In only four of the 15 districts covered by committees, namely Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen, was it found necessary to provide relief work.

In the case of Glasgow work was found for many of the applicants at the Palacerrig farm colony, where 200 acres are under crop. At Edinburgh the Murieston farm colony gave work on an average to 112 men daily. The rates of pay varied and the report states that whereas it is the usual practice of distress committees to pay the local authorities the difference between the actual cost of the work provided and its contract value, it was gratifying to find that the committees of Aberdeen and Glasgow did not have to pay anything.

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THE HOME FORUM

"My Best Russett Coot"

IN THE fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the inhabitants, particularly of the country districts of England, owned very little furniture, and even that they did possess was extremely rude and primitive. Such articles as beds, linen sheets, brass pots, wooden chests, and other "movables" became valuable family heirlooms and taxes were levied on them. Even as late as the seventeenth century Shakespeare bequeathed the second-best bed to his wife, Anne Hathaway. We also find records of various articles of dress being handed down by will, and the following abstracts from the will of a Thomas Bull of Isham, dated 1559, and deposited at a registry in Northampton, England, are of interest:

"To the bells or else to the longe bridge 2 strikes of barley; to Richard Russe 'one sheape'; to Margaret Alyne kercheife; to my brother Wm. Bull 'my best russett coot'; to my sister Newham, my wife's Russett frocke; to Alis Russ a redd kyrtell; to Johanne Croxton, one Redd Peticoat; to the Parson, one strike of barley; to Thomas Cerston, linnen dublet; to Margaret my daughter, £10 in money at age of 18 and £10 in household stuff, the said Margaret to have, also 'the greyette panne and the best russett pott' and 'such linnen as her mother were wont to weare.' To Henry Bull my best russett pott and one bason. Richard Bull my shavigne dishe."

Water Power in Norway

According to Engineer Abel of Christiania, Norway, the total amount of water power Norway could provide represents 6,000,000 horsepower. In 1895 84,500 horsepower was available, in 1900 146,000 horsepower, in 1905 200,016 horsepower, in 1908 700,013 horsepower, and in 1910, 900,010 horsepower. At present over 1,000,000 horsepower is available, whilst only about half a million is being used. At Sandness, electricity is used for heating as well as cooking in private houses. From one of the factories in which a number of needlewomen are employed, power is distributed to the homes of the employees, thus enabling them to remain at home and do their sewing on their electrically driven machines.

"Beg pardon, sir," said the doorman at the club. "Haven't you made a mistake?" "I reckon not," replied the newcomer. "The sign on the door says 'No Admission,' and if there's no admission it's free; isn't it?"—Judge.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL—PREPAID
In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year, \$5.00
Daily, six months, 3.00
In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330. Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 6059-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 760 People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.

Simple Rule Difficult in Writing

In the writing of fiction, as in most other things, some of the simplest rules are the hardest of application. A rule of this sort is that which requires the writer to choose the details of his story so as to get the full value out of it. In other words, if he is to make the most of his central idea, he must give it in every way the best chance of success, by the exercise of wise selection in character, setting and incident. The rule is simple enough, says the Bookman; the trouble comes in the application, because it means extra work and hard work—patient drudgery, in fact, at every moment of the story's development. Some authors achieve the best way by instinct and at the first trial; others, no matter how hard they try, though they may achieve satisfactory results, never quite attain the best; it still eludes them, because somewhere in the structure there has been a faulty choice, a weak spot. And the only way to build a perfect story is to imitate the example of the Deacon's One-Hoss Shay, and "make the weakest spot strong as the rest."

The Happy Warrior

The statement is going the rounds of the press that this poem by William Wordsworth is the favorite poem of President-elect Woodrow Wilson.

WHO is the Happy Warrior? Who is he That every man in arms should wish to be?

—It is the generous spirit, who, when brought Among the tasks of real life, hath wrought Upon the plan that pleased his childish thought;

Whose high endeavors are an inward light That makes the path before him always bright.

Who, with a natural instinct to discern What knowledge can perform, is diligent to learn.

Abides by this resolve, and stops not there, But makes his moral being his prime care.

By objects, which might force the soul to abate His feeling rendered more compassionate;

Is placable, because occasions rise So often that demand such sacrifice; More skillful in self-knowledge, ever more pure,

As tempted more, more able to endure —Tis he whose law is reason; who depends Upon that law as on the best of friends;

Whence, in a state where men are tempted still To evil for a guard against worse ill, And what in quality or act is best

Both seldom on a right foundation rest. He labors good on good to fix, and owes To virtue every triumph that he knows; Who, if he rise to station of command, Rises by open means; and there will stand

On honorable terms, or else retire And in himself possess his own desire; Who comprehends his trust, and to the same Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim;

And therefore does not stoop, nor lie in wait For wealth, or honors, or for worldly state; Whom they must follow, on whose head must fall,

Like showers of manna, if they come at all; Whose powers shed round him in the common strife, Or mild concerns of ordinary life,

A constant influence, a peculiar grace; But who, if he be called upon to face Some awful moment to which heaven has joined

Great issues . . . Is happy as a lover; and attired With sudden brightness, like a man inspired;

And, through the heat of conflict, keeps the law In calmness made, and sees what he fore-saw;

Or if an unexpected call succeed, Come when it will, is equal to the need, . . . whose master-his leans

To homefelt pleasures and to gentle scenes; Sweet images! which whoso'er he be, Are at his heart; and such fidelity It is his darling passion to approve;

More brave for this, that he hath much to love.—

"Tis, finally, the man, who, lifted high, Conspicuous object in a nation's eye, Or left unthought of in obscurity, Who, with a toward or untoward lot, Prosperous or adverse, to his wish or not, Plays, in the many games of life, that one

Where what he most doth value must be won; Whom neither shape of danger can dismay, Nor thought of tender happiness betray; Who, not content that former worth stand fast,

Looks forward, persevering to the last, From well to better, daily self-surpassing; . . . Finds comfort in himself and in his cause . . . in confidence of heaven's applause—

This is the Happy Warrior, this is he That every man in arms should wish to be.

Subordination is the mother of saving success.—Aeschylus (Buckley tr.).

Spanish Bayonet Palm of Southwest



THIS hardy and really attractive plant grows wild in Mexico, New Mexico, Texas and Arizona, as it no doubt does in other southwestern localities. When in bloom the plants are beautiful, with large creamy flowers of a peculiar fragrance, and having later a fruit on the order of a banana. They have furnished food for many a man crossing desert places. As an ornamental plant they hold a picturesque touch to gardens, and require very little water or attention.

Last Version

A professor of Harvard University was walking along a country road when he came upon a farmer busily engaged in painting on a sign in huge letters, "Be ware of the Dog!"

"Ah!" said the professor, "you make it large so that he who runs may read."

"No," said the farmer, dryly; "so that he who reads may run."—Lippincott.

We can never measure the encouragement to continued effort that a word of appreciation gives.—Rufus Cobb, in Congregationalist.

Chicago's "Old Corner Book Store"

Boston's "Old Corner Book Store," in a steep gabled little building on Washington street, where the famous men of that famous literary generation used to meet, has plainly had a rival in a book shop of Chicago which is out just now with a little anniversary booklet in Alice blue—no doubt the proper hue for your true bas bleu, whether masculine or feminine. The pamphlet is a tribute to Frank Morris, the book shop's owner, who seems to have afforded something quite as good as what New York calls "a Carnegie" to his fellow book lovers of Chicago. Mr. Morris has evidently found it profitable in friends, if not in finance, to keep what one writer terms a free reading room. For this is apparently what his repository of rare old and more ordinary books has been; a place where habits come to browse at will, with no thought of a purchase except on occasion. It is said that Mr. Morris will even lend a reader a bookmark, so that when he comes next time he may go right on undelayed.

The souvenir is a paper covered pamphlet in which friends of Mr. Morris and his shop have written in prose and verse. One typical tribute is by Emma Carleton, and reads:

In your old shop there is a book Wherein with joy I often look; On dusty shelf 'tis hid away, Marked with a price I cannot pay.

But, as with stealthy step I go— And do not boast this book I know— It long may bide; O treasured shrine! Unbought, unsold, the book is mine.

The makers of the anniversary book include many familiar names. Title page: Will Ransom. Picturesque, Clare A. Briggs, John T. McCutcheon, Moffett. The prose: Willis J. Abbott, George Ade, George F. Butler, Karl E. Harriman, George Barr McCutcheon, Wilbur D. Nesbit, Will Payne, Frank Putnam, Charles E. Russell, Otis Skinner, C. W. Taylor, James Whitcomb Riley, William Allen White, Francis Wilson, Laurence C. Woodworth. The verse: Wallace Bruce Amsbury, Emma Carleton, Eugene Field, George Horton, Emerson Hough, S. E. Kiser, Earl Marble, Frank Putnam, Wallace Rice, Bert Leston Taylor, G. W. Taylor, J. S. Zimmerman.

It is not empire but equality and friendship that women want.—Mary Wollstonecraft.

To be wise, indeed, and happy and self-possessed we must often be alone.—Landon.

PAINTING DOME IN WISCONSIN

THE crowning allegory which completes the dome in the new state capitol at Madison, Wis., is said, in Scribner, to be very effective and beautiful. It was evident that nothing less than the personification of the sovereign state herself, in all her richness and power, was advisable—at this height in the clouds details disappear and realism cannot fly. So the spectator on the distant pavement, conscious of his own littleness, sees, far aloft, Wisconsin, all in white, blond haired, backed by the blue field and the white stars of the national ensign, the vast folds of which surround in the clouds all her attendants. In her right hand she carries a

scepter of ripened wheat, and with her left supports a great golden escutcheon which bears her arms. Around her and below float and rise great tributary figures, presenting—not so much to her as to Time and Space—her varied wealth.

The difficulty of drawing a figure 14 feet tall, in any posture, is very great, as may be supposed—the enlargement of the plan of construction makes for much trouble in keeping the due interdependence and correlation of all parts. Another, and very grave, problem was presented by the vast curved surface, like the inside of a saucer, to which the canvas is to be attached, and which necessitated dividing into sections and cutting of gores. In overcoming all these technical difficulties the success attained has been notable: the composition, without any formality and very varied in action, yet keeps its completeness and dignity, and its silence—so to speak; the great figures move as easily and drift as lightly as the clouds on which they float.

Advertising Exhibition in London

AT THE Royal Horticultural hall, Vincent square, London, has taken place recently a remarkably complete exhibition of every form of advertising employed in the world of business. It is the first exhibition of its kind ever held in London and shows the excellency and thoroughness of the methods employed by business houses to keep before the public eye "the thing that is being advertised." The art of advertising has developed to a very large extent of recent years, and now no business can afford to neglect the opportunities which it affords of drawing custom and of making known the article which will meet a public need. In the exhibition were more than 70 stands. Among the exhibits were the advertising pages of leading daily newspapers, the pages of countless magazines and other publications with large circulations. Postal advertisements had stands and were ready to explain their method of reaching probable customers in their homes by letters and illustrated books. There were the great advertising agencies, who would undertake any class of advertising, or propose a complete scheme of advertising for a period of a whole year. The most attractive section of the exhibition was that devoted to the display of original drawings and designs for posters.

And charmed me young . . . I find Still soothing and of power to charm me still;

Glimpse of Old Rome

Pliny gives us a minute and loving picture of his country homes; of Como, where he was born and which he loved with the tenderness of Cowper.—

Scenes that soothed And charmed me young . . . I find Still soothing and of power to charm me still;

of his elaborate and splendid villas in Tuscany and at Laurentum, which he describes with a detail of singular interest to the antiquarian; halls, baths, libraries, porticoes, sitting-rooms for the day and for the night, for company, for privacy; chambers looking out upon the wide prospect, sea or stars, chambers hidden and secluded, "where no noise of busy people comes, no murmur of the waves . . . nay, if you wish, not even the light of day, when the shutters are closed"; trim gardens, with flowers, and fruit, and shade; and over the whole dwelling gladsome vines, creeping from roof to roof up to the highest peak of all. They knew what luxury was, these wealthy Romans, and Pliny was by no means one of the wealthiest, writes G. M. J. in the Yale Review.

We hear not only of Pliny's abodes, but of his friends, and he was a man to have many of them. The most august was the Emperor Trajan himself, and a collection of letters survives exchanged between the two when Pliny was governor of the provinces of Bithynia and Pontica.

Camera as a Comrade

ADVENTURES in Photography" is the attractive name of a recent magazine article on the camera which shows the happy possessor of this modern aid to picture making as faring forth on the highway for those adventures in the picturesque which have hitherto been the joy only of those skilled with brush or pencil. The camera, however, now goes along with the ordinary man or woman like a friend at hand, who sees with one and talks it over and then, best of all, registers what has been discovered for the after joy of it.

The use of the camera in an artistic way is increasing, and many beautiful things are published which show the camera man as really increasing the world's possessions of beauty. He learns to eliminate, just as the painter does, and to note the striking or charming aspects of simple or unusual things with an eye to the total impression. It is this which makes composition so important an element in painting.

The camera then is not merely the means to record some pleasant memory. It may really make a picture that has value as at least a near-art work, for all who see it. Selection and synthesis are concerned in picture-making, and the camera becomes a means of education as well as happiness. Especially it leads many people to study the rural world who had before been indifferent to its beauty.

Harmony Strength in Art

Comparing the painting of this time with the work of the old masters, George Clausen says in his lectures on "Aims and Ideals in Art" that one of the reasons why there is so much sensationalism in modern painting is that the artists nowadays are influenced by the modern fashion of giving exhibitions. Each man wishes to make his picture stand out among the others and unconsciously he puts in some striking contrasts, where perhaps but for this incentive to attract notice he might have been content with harmonious color. Clausen says that this use of striking color is called "painting up to exhibition pitch." He notes the calmness and restfulness of a picture by Watts or Whistler in comparison with this excited and loud-speaking sort. In the sensational picture something is "forced out of harmony" for the sake of making effect. But, as Clausen says, "We should always remember that harmony is the true strength of a picture."

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CHRISTIAN COURTESY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRIST JESUS gave the world its highest example of genuine courtesy and today every individual may always have before him a perfect ideal of Christian courtesy if he will but follow the simple gospel narratives of the life of the Master. Divine, compassionate thoughtfulness in all his human relations. He is found patiently staying to give the Samaritan woman at the well a glimpse of the truth; feeling the multitude that they might not be sent away faint; considerably delivering from her accusers the woman taken in sin; washing his disciples' feet in token of their loving obligations to

ward one another; healing, at the time of his betrayal, the soldier too zealously smitten on his behalf; under great mental and physical stress offering consolation to the thief on the cross; measuring up to that highest test of inward and outward courtesy, the forgiving of his enemies, in the very hour of bitter persecution.

True courtesy need not belong exclusively to the little child nor need it be only for a king. It recognizes no distinction, position nor degree. The episode which occurred at the house of Simon the Pharisee is a lasting lesson in courtesy. Simon, doubtless condescending somewhat to entertain the humble Galilean prophet, had neglected to ex-

tend to Jesus one of the courtesies of the time, the washing of his feet, which the repentant Mary Magdalene performed in loving humility. Jesus neither held himself beneath his pompous host nor above the outcast woman. He rebuked the one, though it must have been gently, for his neglect, and accepted graciously the devotion of the other.

If courtesy rises from no higher source than a conventional desire to be pleasant or diplomatic, or to make a good impression, it is as clouds without rain; it refreshes neither him who gives nor him who receives. The inspiration of true courtesy is divine Love, God; its object is to quicken, uplift and bless by the power of Love reflected. No charm of personality, no dignity of position, no fluency of speech nor grace of action, can atone for lack of the reflection of Love. Nor can any ignorance of the niceties of society obstruct the sincere purpose or expression of a loving heart or stay its blessings. Mere surface courtesy for the sake of observing the conventions, may restrain men from brutality, but it is at best only a sugar coating, and the one who practises it is both deceiving and deceived. Real courtesy springs from the very heart of Love and goes forth with the selfless desire to bless. Its mission is healing and redemptive.

This age has a conspicuous example of Christian courtesy in the gracious life-practice of that real gentlewoman, and follower of the Master, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Her love, for God and man, her spiritual understanding and humility enabled her to meet every experience, be it ever so trying, with unvarying courtesy. Under "A Rule for Motives and Acts," in the "Manual of The Mother Church" (p. 40), she has given the reminder that "a Christian Scientist reflects the sweet amenities of Love, in rebuking sin, in true brotherliness, charity, and forgiveness." Universal application of this rule would do away with all the friction in human relationships.

The quality of courtesy cannot be strained. It is the spontaneous expression of loving-kindness. It cannot be measured out to those who seem to merit or appreciate it and be withheld from those who seem undeserving. The inherent courtesy which is infinite consideration exists because it is of and from Love and must find expression. We have not compassed the whole of courtesy if we extend it only where it is returned. If it finds no immediate response from the one to whom it is addressed it flows out in the universal activity of Love to bless all. The kind word, the loving deed, even the considerate silence which oftentimes expresses the

highest sense of courtesy, are never lost. They are the seeds of heaven's planting and though they seem to lie dormant in consciousness, they are to bear fruit ultimately in accord with God's law.

No one need to suffer any pangs from the discourtesy of others. He has only to look into his own consciousness and if he finds the quality of courtesy there, he may rejoice and let it shine into his brother's darkness. The sense of courtesy is contagious and as this Christ-like consciousness is reflected, the mists of indifference or resentment must eventually melt away and an answering gleam be won in response to its shining.

Occasionally one finds still prevailing the philosophy that the expression of courtesy is incompatible with honesty and dignity. The latter may indeed use a counterfeit courtesy to win ignoble ends, but that does not indicate that this virtue is more honored in the breach than in the observance. If discourtesy is destructive, courtesy is constructive. The simple habit of being gracious so often opens large opportunities for loving activity that it cannot be held lightly.

The flower of courtesy may be cultivated, even where the soil of human environment seems sterile and unyielding and where the sunshine of love and the tender rain of mercy appear to have been shut out. If the motive is right, the outward expression may be trusted to conform to that which prompts it. To plant the seed in one's heart and let it unfold to others is to find the grace of God shining upon it and the dew of heaven watering it; and soon the fairness and fragrance of this selfless endeavor will make the valleys of human experience blossom into constant harmony and joy.

In an article on "Taking Offense" in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 223-224) Mrs. Eddy defines the practice of courtesy. She says: "We should go forth into life with the smallest expectations, but with the largest patience; . . . with a temper so genial that the friction of the world shall not wear upon our sensibilities; with an equanimity so settled that no passing breath nor accidental disturbance shall agitate or ruffle it; with a charity broad enough to cover the whole world's evil, and sweet enough to neutralize what is bitter in it." And each is free to apply to his daily thoughts, words, and deeds the test of true courtesy, which Paul calls by another name in the thirteenth chapter of I. Corinthians: Courtesy "suffereth long, and is kind; . . . vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil." Courtesy "never faileth"

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Flower Game

We find under a test that many flowers that are most familiar and even those which we term our favorites are really almost unknown. Who can say exactly what the shape and build of the pansy is, of the violet, nasturtium, the sweet pea or the poinsettia, so familiar at holiday times?

Indeed there might easily be made an interesting game out of the flowers. Let a few or even a single one of different flowers be purchased and kept out of sight of the players. Then ask each one either to draw the shape of each as nearly as he can or describe it in writing, the number of petals, which are larger, how the stamens are arranged and the shape of the pistil, the general shape of the leaf or shape and habit of the whole plant. Let the contest be not only to see who is most accurate in these given points but who can write or draw the best general description of the plant. Who knows how the foliage of the rose is arranged? How many lobes are there in the pistil of a white lily? Of course some one who knows flowers pretty well should plan the series of questions that apply to the flowers chosen.

Today's Puzzle

FIFTEEN HIDDEN TREES

We went into the woods the other day to see the autumn colors. We saw many a squirrel in dense underbrush, a place darkened by trees. Each jumped as he heard our footsteps, for they have very sharp ears. One ran over a tall arch of trees, and, looking very saucy, pressed his body close to a branch as he crouched to watch us. Emma pleaded with us to try to catch him, but who would keep in exile from the woods so happy a creature? With a frisk of final derision, he dashed away. Then a whippoorwill, owning his guilt, sang sadly, as if he had made them look him up for punishment. But hope can change sorrow, and the voice of a big bumblebee turned the lament into a kind of thrilling song of promise. Who has pen to record these charming pleasures of the grove?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Greetings.

Not Fear but Faith

THE fear of the law probably keeps many a weak conscience in awe. But the conviction is steadily gaining among thoughtful people the world over that the best results in human culture will ever come by working our nature through its highest faculties, aroused to spontaneous joyful activity, and not by compelling men to walk in paths of virtue which they would never choose, and to wear a respectable character, as they wear their coat instead of shirt-sleeves on the street.—Homiletic Review.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 2, 1913

Imperial Preference

THERE is no more futile habit in politics than that of prophesying before you know. If an electorate ever acted without prejudice, or attempted to judge a question on its merits, this might be possible. The numbers, however, who do so are so outweighed by those who do not, that the political meteorologist is driven to base his conclusions on guesswork, with the result that he is commonly the most unreliable of his species. For this very reason, a general election affords firmer ground for the estimation of chances than a by-election. What may be termed electoral freaks counterbalance each other, and the more deliberate judgment of a nation manifests itself. For some time past, the drift of by-elections in the United Kingdom has been, in spite of considerable fluctuations, distinctly in the direction of the opposition. Yet no impartial onlooker can be found to wholeheartedly prophesy their victory. There is no doubt that the element of doubt centers on the question of the tariff. In their hearts, few people believe, however much they would like to, that the country will support a tax on food. At the same time, if a tax on food is not imposed, what is to become of the farming interest with the price of commodities rising all around them under a revised tariff? It was the perception of this undoubtedly which so frequently quenched the enthusiasm of Arthur Balfour, and left him, as it were, a Balaam on the tariff reform platform. There is no such deft balancing of abstraction on the part of Austen Chamberlain. At the very moment when Bonar Law was delivering his historic utterance on imperial preference, the former chancellor of the exchequer was propounding the policy of a duty on wheat. Now there is one policy which never has succeeded, and never will succeed, and that is the policy of vacillation. Arthur Balfour proved the converse of this during the famous years of his Irish secretaryship, and the adroitness of his leadership in opposition lay in the very fact that he preserved for himself and his party a free hand in the event of a return to power, by committing them to a hypothetical referendum alone.

Lord Lansdowne threw over the referendum after Arthur Balfour's retirement. Bonar Law half repudiates Austen Chamberlain's corn duty, by referring the decision to the Dominions. Only in the event of the Dominions making a demand for them are the food taxes to be imposed. As a result of this the Unionist press sets itself furiously to think, and the thinking is necessarily done out loud. On the whole, the thinking is likely to grate a little harshly on the ears of Bonar Law. Party organs do not commonly indulge in criticisms of their leaders, that is not the mission of party organs. Any one, however, reading between the lines, can see that the party is beginning to grow uneasy over the handling of the question. In these circumstances the outsider can begin to discern the instinct which led a great body of the party to demand Austen Chamberlain as its leader. The former chancellor, as might be expected of his father's son, at least knows what he wants, and persistently claims it. Imperial preference, as an empire policy, is entirely comprehensible. Nevertheless the party waters are receding from him. Food taxes, the majority is slowly coming to discern, may spell political hari-kari.

COLUMBUS, O., is one of the first of American inland cities to adopt the "double deck" street car. Other and larger cities may now emulate her with profit. A ride in a "glassed-in" doubledecker comes very near being an ideal way of trolley traveling.

South and the Cabinet

A GOOD deal of speculation is being indulged in at present with reference to the probable representation of the South in the Wilson cabinet. It is a remarkable fact that while the presidency of the United States has been withheld from that section for many years, the South has been dealt with generously, even since the civil war, in the matter of cabinet positions. All of the southern states have not been treated equally well in this particular. In the old regime, Virginia's last cabinet officer was J. B. Floyd, who was secretary of war under President Buchanan. The only other Virginian to be called to the official family of the executive in fifty-four years was James W. Marshall, appointed by President Grant in 1874; and he resigned almost immediately.

Tennessee has been represented by Postmaster-General Key under President Hayes, by Secretary of War Wright under President Roosevelt, and Secretary of War Dickinson under President Taft. West Virginia has been represented by Secretary of the Navy Goff under President Hayes, Secretary of War Elkins under President Harrison, and by Postmaster-General Wilson under President Cleveland. James Speed of Kentucky was attorney general under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, and that state also contributed Secretary of the Treasury Bristow under Grant and Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle under Cleveland. Mississippi gave Secretary of the Interior Lamar to President Cleveland, and Louisiana gave Secretary of the Navy Hunt to President Harrison. Garland of Arkansas was attorney general under Cleveland, and Herbert of Alabama was secretary of the navy under that President. Ackerman of Georgia served as attorney general under President Grant, and President Cleveland selected Hoke Smith of the same state for the secretaryship of the interior. Four times has the secretaryship of the interior been given to Missouri. Carl Schurz held it under President Hayes, John W. Noble under President Harrison, David R. Francis under President Cleveland, and Ethan Allen Hitchcock under President McKinley. Missouri is at present represented by Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor.

While the South in general has been equitably treated in this respect, it still remains that five states of that section have been neglected. Virginia, as has already been shown, is the most conspicuous one by reason of its historic associations. The others are North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Texas. President Wilson, it is unnecessary to say, will not be able to set everything right during his term of office, but he will have an opportunity here of bestowing honor where it is now reasonably expected, and where it will be appreciated, even though he can go no farther than to give a cabinet office to one of the five expectant states.

Problems Before the General Court

THE General Court of Massachusetts is facing the important duty of electing a successor to the Hon. W. Murray Crane in the United States Senate, he having declined reelection. Conditions in the political world at the present time have brought to pass far more rivalry for the position than has been known in many years. Consequently the Legislature meets with more uncertainty as to the outcome than has been customary, but indications are that when the choice is made it will be, as nearly as possible, representative of popular desires.

Election of a United States senator will take but a fraction of the time of the Legislature compared with that which the body must concentrate on further definition of the place of the railway and steamship lines in the twentieth century state. Legislation that in the last century made Massachusetts a pioneer in this field of law-making, now seems to be outworn and ineffective. Since the General Court last sat, a succession of events has made preeminent in the thought of citizens this unsolved problem of the control of transportation lines. How much farther it must go, and to what extent, in alliance with other states and with the nation, are questions that lawmakers on Beacon hill this year cannot evade.

Governor Foss in his address to the Legislature rightly emphasizes the necessity of constructive action not only by Massachusetts but by the New England states. Serious economic and political results will follow continuance of present strained relations. If combination is to characterize New England's transportation methods it must be "controlled combination." If the method is to be competitive, as formerly, then the competition must be genuine, not nominal. State control as distinct from federal regulation must, as an administrative process, devolve, as in other commonwealths, upon a permanent commission duly empowered to act as well as to advise. It is still Governor Foss' contention that to meet the needs of the hour Massachusetts must create a central agency to take the place of and to act for commissions now functioning separately, and that it must have mandatory power. This recommendation will probably find more supporters than when it was last made.

Massachusetts has something more than immediate economic needs to meet at this session of the Legislature. She has a challenged reputation as a leader of national thought to conserve. The nation is watching her as at no hour since the new century dawned. She needs dispassionate, unselfish leaders and discerning lawmakers.

Keeping a Great City Clean

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS, commissioner of the street cleaning department of New York city, in a specially prepared article for the Tribune, tells of the progress made in the past year and of the progress he hopes to make in the year to come. He plunges at once into the changes, present and prospective, brought about by the introduction of the motor vehicle. Motor trucks have been tested with the view of substituting them for the single carts, with satisfactory results. In the commissioner's opinion the replacing of the one-ton horse-drawn cart with the five-ton motor vehicle will mean a considerable saving in the handling of refuse. Five tons of material, it has been demonstrated, can be loaded in the time it now takes to load two tons, and this can be done by four men instead of six, with a reduction of the time spent in going to and returning from the dumps from 42 to 18 per cent.

Commissioner Edwards points out very properly that something more than economy is to be considered in this matter of time saving. The rapidity with which the motor wagons can do their work will mean relief to the public eye, and in this connection, the introduction of adequate and suitable coverings for the vehicles is a most praiseworthy innovation. Machines are also being tested that promise to solve the problem of expeditious and dustless sweeping. "I feel certain," says Commissioner Edwards, "that in the year 1913 we shall be able to systematize this work so as to remove the fine-dust nuisance." He proposes to begin at once in the congested districts the "gang system" of sweeping at night. Moreover, he has a corps of men constantly at work instructing householders and janitors how they may helpfully cooperate in keeping the city clean. Whether in New York or elsewhere, in a big city or a small town, this, perhaps, is one of the most needful ends to be attained. The untidiness of the individual is responsible for a very large part of the dirt, dust and litter that contribute to a community's unsightliness and discomfort. Cooperation between the individual and the street cleaning force would do more, even, than the introduction of modern machinery toward keeping not only the thoroughfares but the alleys and the back yards in order. Commissioner Edwards appears to be conducting an educational campaign along this line, and it will be a pleasant task at the end of 1913 to be able to record as accomplished, every one of the achievements to which he is looking forward so confidently.

SAVE your oyster shells. They are now marketable. Down at Hampton, Va., a pile fifty feet high and 150 feet long, containing 200,000 bushels, is valued at \$10,000. The shells make good roads, excellent fertilizing material, and buttons.

TIME was when to question the usefulness and beneficence of the lower Mississippi levee system would be to invite from that quarter of the country speedy and indignant retort to the general effect that its people knew their business and were not looking for counsel from outsiders. As a result, the levee system has been allowed to run its course. The states bordering on the Mississippi have borne the cost of maintaining these supposed barriers to overflow. Millions have been spent upon them. They have in a measure shielded some of the low country from inundation, a part of the time. The word "crevasse," however, has become as familiar as the other French importation, "levee." And the lower Mississippi country has only recently come to realize that it has been trying through all these years to control the floods at the wrong end.

It was enough to awaken to the discovery that so much money and so much time had been uselessly expended, but, in addition, the allegation is now made that the levees have actually done harm. This contention is raised in behalf of the Riparian Land Owners Association, a corporation that is said to control 50,000 acres of land

Levee System Under Attack

along the river in Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi. In suits filed in the federal courts of four states, complaint is made that the action of the river commission and levee boards in maintaining a chain of dikes has raised the flood tide of the stream to such an extent as to cause serious damage to property. The success of these suits might lead to the abolition of the bodies now in control of levee construction and maintenance.

But the matter has a bearing of much more than private or sectional scope and importance, in that it will serve still further to concentrate public thought upon the larger aspect of the Mississippi valley floodwater question. There is fairly general agreement now as to the necessity of dealing with this problem in a national way. Control of the headwaters of the valley will mean control of the floodwaters in the lower country. It has required years of costly experience to convince the people of the section subject to inundation of the inutility of the levee system; now that they are convinced, all that is necessary to bring about one of the greatest undertakings upon which the United States has ever launched, is agreement among the people of the entire valley to turn its water system over to federal authority and control. In view of the fact that a territory having an area of 1,246,000 square miles in the very heart of the nation is directly interested in the solution of the Mississippi valley flood water problem, there can be little question as to the result of unity of action.

IT HAS doubtless been known to the most casual of newspaper readers for a long time that it is illegal for railroad companies to own, or to be interested financially in, coal mines. Few things have been made plainer to the public at large than the fact that the law regards such a combination with great disfavor. Several decisions by the highest courts in the land have emphasized this fact. Notwithstanding, it is almost equally well known that certain railway companies are closely concerned in the ownership of coal lands and in the operation of coal mines. Testimony adduced recently in the case of the government against the Lake Shore & Southern, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Hocking Valley, and the Kanawha & Michigan railroad, for violation of the Sherman law, revealed the fact that these corporations are in possession jointly of over 100,000 acres of the finest coal lands in the Kanawha district. A decision just handed down by the United States circuit court, at Columbus, O., makes imperative the sale of these lands.

It is reasonably anticipated that the separation of the railroads named from coal land and coal mine ownership will make a very decided change for the better in the transportation situation throughout the district, regarding it from the viewpoint of the public; from the viewpoint of the interested railroads, the change will probably be regarded as one for the worse. But this latter view is contracted and unsafe. It can hardly fail to make for the injury of the entire transportation interest at a time when the moral side of great economic questions is receiving fully as much attention as the material. Stubborn disinclination in some quarters to bow to public opinion, as expressed through the law, places industrial corporations generally in a position of exceeding weakness. The people of the United States seem to be feeling their way to government control, not because they are enamored of the idea, but because certain interests are driving them in that direction. If private ownership insists upon making the operation of transportation, coal mining and some other utilities burdensome rather than beneficial to the public, then the public will simply be driven to take means that will insure its protection. The situation should be as clear as daylight to those who are capable of surveying it comprehensively and dispassionately.

ELECTRIC STREET railways are projected for Canaan, Crete and Peking, China, with the prospect that they will be far in advance of what the rest of the world has at present, so far as equipment goes. The community just beginning the use of street railways usually gets the latest styles.

TO SOME listeners a regrettable feature of the American Economic Association's recent Boston symposium on journalism was the readiness of the participants to accept a standard of editorial responsibility, that makes the journalist an echo not an authentic voice. Even those who confessed to a contempt for the multitude admitted domination by it in their journalistic practice. In this connection it may be of interest to consider that one of the excellencies of the article on "Responsibilities of the Magazine," which Robert Underwood Johnson, editor of the Century, has recently written for the Independent, is that Mr. Johnson not only insists on the need of accuracy and impartiality but also on the desirability of "tone," by which he means "style, taste and moral influence." All that he says of the magazine seems to us equally true of the daily newspaper. "Vulgar disdain of good manners in language, method and appeal" is too common. The chief test of a journal's tone is the causes which it honors and the manner of doing them honor. Avoidance of cynicism, sneers, whims and perversities also marks the editor and the journal of tone. The columns must show traces of nobility and spirituality. There must be evidence of convictions as to moral standards and preferences as to literary and civic ideals. Editing must be looked upon as a selective task and not merely one of publicity given to all sorts of news and opinions.

In short, the best of journals, monthly or daily, are not mirrors but lenses, and are conformed steadily to standards of idealism, not realism. Stevenson had the true conception when he said that the art of omission could make of the daily newspaper an Iliad. Inclusion of everything being an impossibility, even those who preach it most cannot practise what they preach. Consequently the ultimate test of both "white" and "yellow" journalism is qualitative not quantitative. By their omissions they are judged.

THE federal inspector of locomotives ordered 3337 of the 74,234 in use out of commission during the last fiscal year, and protests were made in only five cases. In other words, the owners in general admitted that the locomotives condemned should be sent to the scrap heap. From this it again appears that federal inspection, when carried on along rational lines, can be very serviceable.

THE idea of electing United States postmasters will never do. The objection is that what this nation needs is fewer not more elective offices. There is a country-wide demand for a shorter ballot.

Separating Railroads from Coal Lands

Tone the Test of Journalism